

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 11-17 (53-63). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 11-17 (53-63). LONDON: Clear. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 11-17 (53-63). CHANNEL: Rough. ROYAL: Clear. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Yesterday's temp. 12-17 (54-63).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,976

**

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1976

Established 1887

Foot Tops Ballot But Labor Odds Favor Callaghan

LONDON, March 25 (Reuters).—Michael Foot, of Labor's left wing, tonight narrowly won the first ballot in the party election to choose a new prime minister. But Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who finished second with 94 votes to the employment secretary's 90, emerged from the first round of voting as the favorite to win election as the successor to Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who is retiring.

Three of the six Cabinet ministers competing in the election dropped out after the first ballot. Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, of the right wing, and Energy Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn, of the party's left, withdrew. Environment Secretary Anthony Crosland was eliminated because he did not get enough votes.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, the sixth contestant, finished fifth today but chose to stay in the fight on the next round.

The result of the second ballot, on which the left's Mr. Foot is thus opposed by two candidates of the center, will be announced on Tuesday. The second balloting among the party's members of Parliament was authorized to begin immediately.

First Ballot Tally

The division of the 314 votes on the first ballot was: Mr. Foot, 90; Mr. Callaghan, 84; Mr. Jenkins, 56; Mr. Benn, 37; Mr. Healey, 30 and Mr. Crosland, 17. Three of the Labor MPs did not vote.

Mr. Healey, 58, did not do as well as his supporters had expected but he may pick up some of Mr. Jenkins's votes in the next round. He is hoping that the party will look to him as a younger, more dynamic figure than Mr. Callaghan, who will be 64 on Saturday.

Mr. Callaghan is, however, regarded as the man best able to unite Labor's factions. He has

refrained from campaigning in this intraparty battle. The foreign secretary is considered likely to lead the second ballot and may get more than the 158 votes necessary to move into 10 Downing Street. If the second ballot is inconclusive, a third will be held on April 5 between the top two men.

Bookmakers tonight made Mr. Callaghan the favorite at odds of around 4 to 1.

Labor party election rules state that voting must go on until a contender captures more than half the votes cast. Mr. Wilson's resignation will take effect as soon as his party has chosen a new leader.

Before Mr. Jenkins pulled out, it seemed that a third ballot would be inevitable, because the home secretary would take support from Mr. Callaghan, while Mr. Foot would collect Mr. Benn's votes and a few others.

But Mr. Jenkins issued a state-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Michael Foot

Recent Scandals Have Party Link

Communists in Italy Facing Questions on Source of Funds

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, March 25 (UPI).—The Communist party, which has gained strength in Italy as the party of "clean hands," is having a rare encounter with scandal and facing questions about the source of its funds.

In Parma, a Communist who had served on a suburban city council and as the city's representative on the board of a local bank has been accused, along with some Socialists, of receiving bribes for allowing construction in a park area. The regional Communist party, embarrassed by the charges, promptly suspended him from the party.

In the south, near Naples, a Communist member of the city council in Casoria was among those recently charged with corruption in connection with bribes from a supermarket chain for permission to build a store. The Communist party, which is seldom involved in such revelations, is calling for a full investigation of those responsible and reporting the story in its newspaper, L'Unita.

Soviet Ties Seen

More important, some Western diplomats, including U.S. officials, and several Italian sources are suggesting that the Communist party is not as financially independent of the Soviet Union as it says it is. The party, which presented its budget in January in full-page newspaper advertisements, has repeatedly insisted that it obtains no money, directly or indirectly, from the Soviet Union.

According to these sources, however, the party remains heavily dependent on Moscow and other East European capitals. They argue that for the last decade or so the party has received funds from East European nations, mostly the Soviet Union, in the form of commissions from their state-owned export and import agencies, which handle all their trade with Italy.

"The business connections between the Communist party and Eastern Europe go back many years and are still continuing," an Italian official said. "Just how much is involved now is hard to tell."

U.S. officials estimate that the party still receives an annual subsidy from Eastern Europe, mainly from the Soviet Union, of at least \$5 million a year in direct payments and commissions.

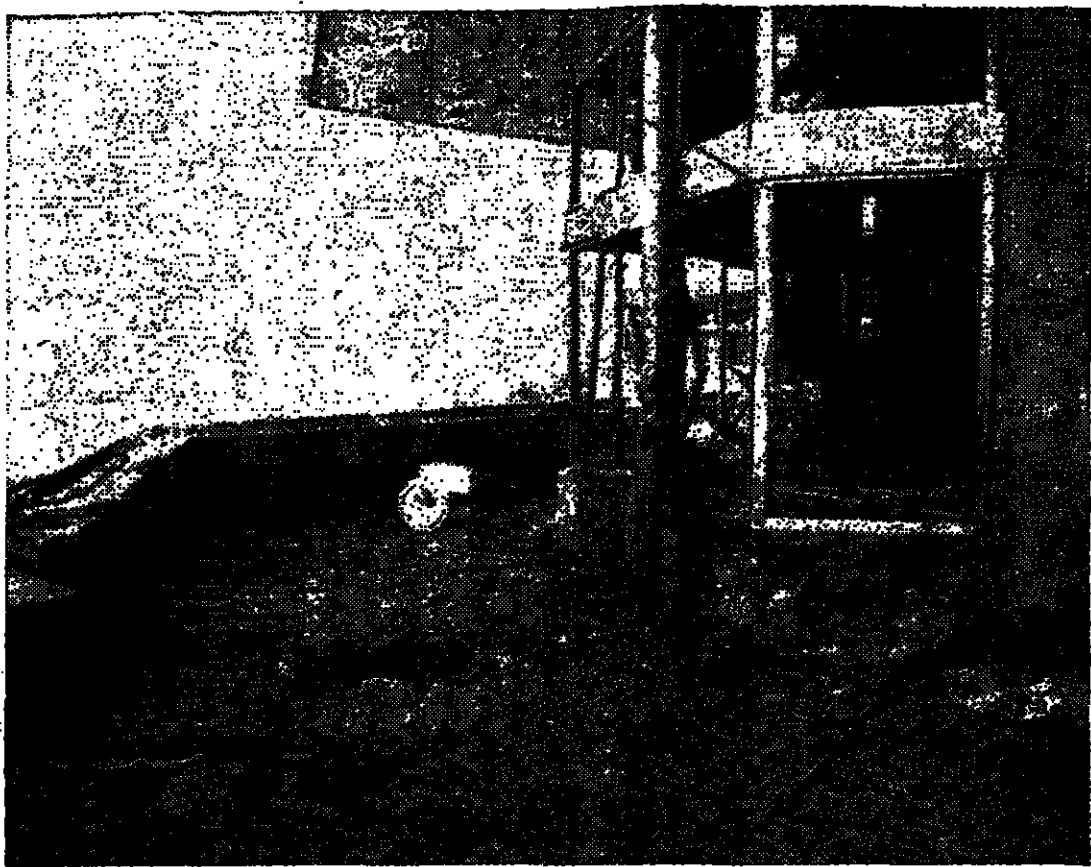
An official said that these subsidies, although less than in the past, demonstrated that the party's claims of independence were "less than genuine."

Communist party officials denied that such funds found their way to the party. A senior party official, a member of its Central Committee, insisted that most of the party's money came from dues paid by members of Parliament, festivals sponsored by the party around the country and the government funds provided to all parties.

The Communist official acknowledged that a party-connected travel agency had earned money in the past by handling trips to Eastern Europe but said all other suggestions of income from Moscow and Eastern Europe "are tales that keep being propagated." Other Communist officials said that the travel agency was no longer profitable because of the recession.

The question of the source of the party's funds, used in part to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Remains of a terrace outside President Suleiman Franjeh's palace near Baabda.

Junta Dissolves Congress, Bans Unions Many Peron Aides Reported Seized

BUENOS AIRES, March 25 (AP).—Many of President Isabel Peron's ministers and aides, as well as political leaders and union officials, were reported under arrest today as the military junta consolidated its power.

Mrs. Peron, ousted early yesterday in a bloodless coup after 21 months in office, reportedly was still being held in a chalet nearly 1,000 miles from Buenos Aires.

The junta, which did not say how many persons were under arrest, named one of those seized as Mrs. Peron's private secretary, Julio Gonzalez, considered to be the power behind the presidency, and her main bodyguard.

Informal sources said arrested politicians included former President Raul Lastiri and his wife, Norma. Another ex-president, Hector Campora, was also said to be under arrest, Reuters reported.

The junta also raided the metalworkers union headquarters and the Communist party office, arresting a number of persons, one of whom reportedly was wounded by gunfire.

Anti-Coup Walkout

A brief anti-coup walkout was staged in the city of Cordoba and three bombs exploded there. No casualties were reported.

Meanwhile, the junta imposed strict censorship on the local media, dissolved Congress, banned political and labor union activities, seized control of the main labor federations, which made up the backbone of the Peronist government, and installed military governors in the provinces.

The commanders of the army, navy and air force—who make up the junta—issued decrees suspending political parties and labor unions, setting up "special war councils" to try subversion cases and labor union officials, and imposing censorship on the Argentine press.

No armed resistance to the new government was reported and censorship muted criticism.

The junta, headed by the army commander, Gen. Jorge Videla, 50, said that it was banning political activity "while the process is carried out for the recuperation of the state in all its levels and functions."

But it said that it would return Argentina eventually to "Republican democracy" and

would align the country with "the Western and Christian world."

In banning the activities of the labor unions, the junta said they "have been affected by the process of disorder, corruption and subversion that has characterized national activities in recent years." However, it promised to respect the "social conquests" of workers.

Airports and theaters were allowed to reopen and radio and television stations returned to normal programming after a day of martial music and communique. But banks and schools remained closed.

Traffic was normal and no cur-

few was in effect although the junta urged Argentines to stay at home at night.

A newspaper reported that Argentina's leading bishop and chief military chaplain, the Most Rev. Adolfo Tortolo, met with junta leaders to discuss treatment of Mrs. Peron as a woman and in her condition as former president.

It also quoted Bishop Tortolo as saying that the Catholic Church will cooperate in a positive way for the restoration of the authentic national spirit and a frank and loyal coexistence among Argentines.

It was not known whether the statement constituted official church support for the junta.

Last South African Troops To Leave Angola Tomorrow

CAPE TOWN, March 25 (UPI).—The South African government will withdraw the last of its troops Saturday from southern Angola, where they are guarding a hydroelectric and irrigation project, Defense Minister Pieter Botha said today.

Mr. Botha said in Parliament that the Angolan government had given assurances the Calueque-Ruacana project on the Cunene River would not be interfered with. He said the Pop-

ular Movement for the Liberation of Angola government gave the assurances via UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in New York.

Last week, Prime Minister John Vorster said all his country's soldiers would be pulled out of Angola by Saturday, provided the MPLA could guarantee the safety of the \$180-million dam, still under construction.

It is not known how many troops are involved but they are estimated to number several hundred. Some have been oper-

ating camps for Angolan refugees who fled the fighting between rival independence movements during the civil war, which ended last month.

A group of South African and foreign journalists have left for the southern Angola border to witness the troop withdrawal.

An estimated 3,000 South African soldiers took part in the civil war, backing the defeated pro-Western National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which is now waging guerrilla warfare against the Cuban-backed MPLA in the south.

The bulk of the republic's troops were withdrawn two months ago but some remained behind to guard the dam site, which was attacked last year by a band of 38 black guerrillas belonging to a UNITA splinter group.

Jim Thompson, construction manager of the installations, said that the troops had been guarding the site ever since but that there had been no further clashes with guerrillas.

The South African soldiers also provided relief aid to about 12,000 Angolan refugees at a refugee camp, a small town about 20 miles north of the South-West African (Namibian) border.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Lebanese President Adamant Franjeh Flees Palace As Civil War Spreads

BEIRUT, March 25 (UPI).—Leftist shelling forced President Suleiman Franjeh to flee his palace today and loyalists rebelled by pounding western Beirut with artillery and mortar fire that claimed hundreds of casualties.

More than 200 persons were killed and 500 wounded in what a commentator called "the most terrifying nightmare Lebanon has ever faced" in 11 months of civil war. The overall toll since April climbed to nearly 15,000 dead and 32,000 injured.

Heavy fighting between rival militias and rebel army factions spread across the country, with major battles under way in central Beirut, the Mount Lebanon foothills and in the north, between leftist-controlled Tripoli and Christian Zgharta, Mr. Franjeh's home town.

Mr. Franjeh and his family fled to the Christian stronghold of Junieh, 14 miles north of Baabda, when leftists began shelling his hillside palace with heavy mortars and artillery. A palace spokesman said the "seat of the presidency has been temporarily moved due to shell damage at the palace."

Franjeh Adamant

Mr. Franjeh, questioned by reporters, was adamant that he would not resign until his presidential term expired in September.

"There may be an early election for the next president but I am staying until the end of my term in accordance with the Constitution," Mr. Franjeh said.

The shelling of the palace and of western Ras Beirut marked a major escalation in the sectarian conflict. Militant Christian leaders made emotional appeals for Christians to take up arms to "defend the homeland against the leftist conspiracy."

For the third consecutive day, western Beirut was subjected to mortar and artillery shelling from 155-mm guns of loyalist Lebanese Army positions southeast of the capital, while residents huddled in the basements of their homes.

Two shells hit dormitories of the American University of Beirut, wounding four students. Loudspeakers were appealed for blood donors and instructed citizens to take shelter in basements. Beirut radio instructed citizens to store provisions and "be prepared to go down to the shelters with enough food and water for three days."

Economy Minister Adel Ossseian appealed to Arab states to send fire-fighting ships to help put out a fire raging in Beirut port, saying Lebanon faced famine because its wheat stockpiles in the port were endangered. Snipers kept fire trucks from reaching the scene.

Christian Phalangist forces traded tank, mortar and machine-gun fire with leftist militias and rebel army troops in the western hotel district, the downtown commercial center and across the "concentration lines" of Beirut's eastern suburbs. Elsewhere bands of gunmen prowled the streets, kidnapping passers-by and shooting at others.

Both sides also reported major battles under way for control of the villages of the eastern Mount Lebanon region and between leftist army troops in Tripoli and Franjeh forces in Zgharta.

With leftist forces under the political leadership of Socialist



Suleiman Franjeh

party chief Kamal Jumblatt, rejecting the terms of a Syrian settlement, the next moves in the Lebanese crisis appeared to be up to Mr. Franjeh and the Syrians themselves.

What they would do next was

not yet clear. A two-man Syrian military delegation went back to Damascus tonight and there was no announcement of when they would return, according to the rebel Beirut radio.

Salga Statement

In Damascus, the Syrian-backed Salga guerrilla group condemned "those who are still throwing fuel into the fire in Lebanon at a time when a political settlement is possible."

It said in a statement it would "oppose anyone who tries to deepen the rift in Lebanon and add to the country's wounds."

"At a time when a political settlement in Lebanon is possible, there are those throwing fuel into the fire, thus contributing to the continued strife and exposing hundreds of persons to death and hunger," the statement said.

The organization also defended itself against demands from the extreme leftist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine aimed at expelling as-Salga from the Palestinian movement.

"Such attempts are only aimed at splitting Palestinian ranks and this we will not allow," the statement said.

To Request \$135 Million

Ford Backs Bid to Inoculate Every American Against Flu

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI).—President Ford has called for an unprecedented government-supported campaign to inoculate the entire U.S. population against a new influenza virus to forestall epidemics next fall and winter.

[President Ford formally asked Congress today to appropriate \$135 million before his Easter

recess to finance production of vaccine, UPI reported.]

In terms of size and intensity, no comparable vaccination effort has ever been attempted in this country. It will be a cooperative effort involving federal, state and local public health forces and private groups and individuals.

Mr. Ford said it is "a subject of vast importance to all Americans."

In recent days he has been consulting with experts of federal agencies, industry and the scientific community.

In addition to asking Congress to appropriate money for the vaccine, the President said he is "asking each and every American to receive an inoculation this fall."

He has also directed David Mathews, secretary of health education and welfare, and Dr. Theodore Cooper, assistant secretary for health, to develop plans through which the vaccine can be made available to everyone during the months of September, October and November.

The vaccination would be entirely voluntary and no one with a strong allergy to eggs would be advised to take it. Virus for the vaccine is grown in eggs.

The decision to attempt nationwide immunization follows discovery that an outbreak of flu last month at Fort Dix, N.J., was caused by a virus markedly different from the type in general circulation this last winter. Concern was heightened by evidence that the Fort Dix virus was that of swine influenza or something closely similar. Scientists believe swine influenza was probably the cause of the greatest world outbreak of flu in modern history—the great pandemic of 1918-19.

It is estimated that 648,000 Americans died as a result of the pandemic. The worldwide death toll from the flu in 1918-19 was about 20 million, public health experts believe.

The evidence that it was caused by swine influenza virus is that almost all Americans born before 1918 have antibodies against swine influenza. These antibodies—tell-tale traces of past infection—are believed to be mementos of the great pandemic.

It is not known how much protection, if any, these antibodies would provide. In any case, the elderly and persons with a chronic disease, such as heart disease, diabetes or cancer, are considered to be in a high-risk group and should be among the first to receive the vaccine when it becomes available, probably late in the summer.

Since the discovery of the transmission of swine influenza virus from human to human at Fort Dix last month, public health experts have been holding a series of urgent meetings to gauge the significance of the outbreak and decide what to do about it.

To date, only small experimental batches of vaccine against the new virus have been produced. None has yet been released for use. It is expected to be mid-to-late summer before large amounts have been produced, tested and released as safe and effective by the Food and Drug Administration's Bureau of Biologics.

Pentagon Is Testing System to Plug Into Brain Waves

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In a program right out of science fiction, the government is developing mind-reading machines that can show, among other things, if a person is tired, puzzled or daydreaming.

If the project lives up to the promises that scientists see in it, the machines could be in use in airplane cockpits before the end of this decade to warn a pilot when his mind is wandering and he is failing to perform essential duties.

Since 1973, a little-known Pentagon agency has been studying ways to plug a computer into an individual's brain waves, or electroencephalograph (EEG) signals. The Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) says the \$1-million-a-year program has passed its initial laboratory tests and is ready for the stage in which efforts will be made to apply the technology to military uses.

Scientists working under

ARPA contracts at several universities have been able to determine an individual's alertness from brain waves. They can also tell how he perceives colors and shapes. But there may come a day when EEG waves will be used to perform far more bizarre tasks.

Levitating Tables

At the University of California, Los Angeles, scientists are working on the use of the EEG to control machines. A spiritualist could use thought waves to make a table levitate or a gunner could fire by pure cerebral reflex, bypassing the body's motor system.

So far, this work has been conducted solely in the laboratory. A subject puts the electrodes on his scalp and thinks an object through a maze. Scientists say the maze experiment works.

Other applications of the EEG may come much sooner, such as being able to read a person's brain waves to determine just what he is thinking.

Mind-Reading Equipment Seen Feasible Before End of Decade

Within two to five years, ARPA hopes to test the EEG-computer hookups in a wide range of military uses ranging from pilot training to the interpretation of satellite photos.

In the airplane cockpit it could work like this: The pilot's brain waves are read by electrodes placed in his radio earphones. A small special-purpose computer scans the peaks and valleys of the EEG to determine what the pilot is concentrating on and what he is ignoring.

If the pilot should intentionally put his plane into a dive, the computer would let him pass. But if he took a potentially hazardous action through inattention, the computer would react.

Scientists at the University of Illinois, the lead institution on

the project, anticipate testing the system in Link trainers within two years and in flying airplanes within five years. If then might be several years more before the system could be produced in quantity.

ARPA director George Heller dropped hints about the EEG program in his annual report to Congress. While he has provided few details, enough has been said about the program to raise some questions.

For example, could these systems be used to read the minds of prisoners of war or to pick the brains of unsuspecting citizens? Highly unlikely, say ARPA scientists.

For one thing, the EEG must be individually calibrated. Brain-wave graphs mean different things for different people, so it is necessary to obtain

a base-line graph by having each individual think a specific series of thoughts.

"It is quick and easy to make the calibration but it must be done for each individual," a scientist explains.

Besides, under the present system, it is necessary to place electrodes on the individual's head, something that could scarcely be done secretly.

Projected Waves

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, however, scientists are studying magnetic brain waves that can produce graphs much like the electrical brain waves now being measured. ARPA scientists say it may be possible to pick up magnetic waves a foot or two from the subject's head, perhaps by placing a receiver in the back of a chair.

Could these waves be projected over distances greater than a few feet? "We are now talking about a foot or several feet," a scientist said. "But every technological

prediction has been wrong. Who knows what the next century will bring?"

At the University of Rochester, researchers hope to use brain waves to overcome the ambiguities of language.

By feeding the EEG of both a speaker and a listener into a single computer system, it might be possible to determine if each attaches the same meaning to every word. If there is a difference in interpretation, the computer could sound an alarm.

No one knows yet just how far EEG research can go. But one thing is certain: Once EEG signals are interpreted by a computer, they are fed into the computer's memory bank and can be beamed to other computers.

ARPA already maintains a worldwide network of interconnected computers with terminals spread from London to Honolulu at both government installations and university campuses.

© Los Angeles Times.

1976/03/26

4 Presidents Shun Use of Cubans

Armed Struggle on Rhodesia Said Backed at Africa Parley

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 25 (Reuters).—Four African Presidents today ended a round of strategy talks on Rhodesia. African diplomatic sources said later that the leaders had agreed on the need for stepping up the armed struggle against the white regime in Salisbury.

The Presidents of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia decided, however, against the idea of involving foreign troops—such as Cubans—at this stage, according to the sources.

There was no official confirmation on these points. No communiqué was issued and the only comment by the Presidents was a statement by Tanzania's Julius Nyerere that "we had a very good meeting."

The other Presidents at the meeting, which began yesterday afternoon and ended in the early hours of today, were Seretse Khama of Botswana, Samora Machel of Mozambique and Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda.

Factionalism Issue

The diplomatic sources said that the Presidents did not attempt to interfere in the leadership problems of Rhodesia's black nationalists, although they consulted the leaders of the rival factions of the African National Council. Afterward the two black Rhodesians made a conflicting statement about prospects for ending the rift between them.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of a faction whose leaders are mostly outside Rhodesia, told reporters: "We have united in purpose and intention."

But Joshua Nkomo, leader of a Rhodesia-based ANC faction, commented: "We didn't discuss unity."

The ANC split followed abortive talks last year to try to resolve the crisis in Rhodesia, caused by demands by the black majority of 6 million that the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith relinquish power that it wields as representative of the nation's 280,000 whites.

Mr. Nkomo's faction later entered into fresh negotiations with Mr. Smith. Those negotiations were opposed by Bishop Muzorewa, who said the only armed struggle could now bring majority rule.

The Smith-Nkomo talks broke down last week.

Mr. Nkomo returned to Rhodesia today. Bishop Muzorewa said that he would stay here to arrange a meeting of his faction on methods of reuniting the nationalist movement.

U.S. Sees Smith Defeat

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—The government of Rhodesia cannot survive a guerrilla war with black nationalists even if Cuba does not intervene on the side of the revolutionaries, U.S. intelligence specialists say.

They also say that there appears no alternative to a war in Rhodesia as long as Prime Minister Smith holds power, unless he suddenly reverses his position on white political supremacy.

The sources said that a major guerrilla effort is not expected until the next rainy season, which starts in November, when the climate favors hit-and-run tactics.

The U.S. analysts feel certain that the Smith regime will not be aided by other countries, not even the white-supremacist government in neighboring South Africa.



AP. Andrei Gromyko during his news conference in London.

Calls Reports 'Fairy Tales'

Gromyko Denies Soviet Union Plans Role in Southern Africa

LONDON, March 25 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today denied that the Soviet Union plans to intervene in Rhodesia or South-West Africa (Namibia).

"Do not believe in fairy tales about the Soviet Union having anything to do with Rhodesia or Namibia," Mr. Gromyko said at a Soviet Embassy news conference after he had held three days of talks with British government officials and before his midday departure for home. [He arrived in Moscow this afternoon, Reuters reported from the Soviet capital.]

Mr. Gromyko said at the conference that a Moscow deal with the West on Angola is "in the making."

He refused to expand on this and a British Foreign Office spokesman declined to comment about such a deal.

Middle East a Subject

A 1,500-word joint communiqué issued after Mr. Gromyko's talks with the British said: "There was an exchange of views on the situation in southern Africa, in the course of which the two sides set out their respective positions."

The communiqué also said that both sides "expressed their deep concern at the continuing dangerous situation in the Middle East and again underlined the necessity for the early achievement of a just and lasting political settlement in the area."

The rest of the communiqué consisted mainly of a blandly worded statement setting forth the desire of the two countries for closer political, economic, cultural and scientific cooperation.

Mr. Gromyko was asked at his news conference to comment on U.S. warnings to Cuba not to make further interventions in Africa like its troop assistance to the Marxist group that won Angola's civil war.

Sharp Rebuttal

"The Cuban leadership did not ask me to discuss any questions relating to Cuba and the Cuban leadership has made its own comment," he said sharply. "But as for these warnings and statements, I can only say the less there were of such warnings the better it would be."

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson told Parliament today that a "new and extremely serious situation" would arise if Cuban troops intervened in any other southern African territory.

Mr. Wilson said that the Soviet Union is expected to place "very substantial orders" with British industry soon. He said that Mr. Gromyko had given an unequivocal assurance that Moscow would commit all of the \$250-million (\$1.8-billion) credit extended to the Soviet Union by the Labor government.

Mr. Gromyko said that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the United States for a new agreement are "not at a very easy stage."

"There are some difficulties and we would like the United States to be more objective on some matters and to conduct the negotiations on the basis of complete equality and that neither side should try to gain an advantage," he said.

He added that Moscow hopes for "a successful conclusion" of the SALT parley and said this would make it possible to set a date for a visit to Washington by the Soviet Communist Party's general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Gromyko said that Moscow wants improved relations with the United States, although it recognizes the difficulties in a U.S. election year.

"Very definitely we would like this and we hope these relations will go forward and will be developed still further and we are prepared to help to the full," Mr. Gromyko said.

Legal Expert Cites Justification

Egyptian Asks Ban on Soviet Debt Payment

CAIRO, March 25 (Reuters).—The dispute between Egypt and the Soviet Union gained in intensity today with an Egyptian call for the suspension of debt repayments to the Kremlin.

Ten days after Egypt's unilateral abrogation of its friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram published an article by a legal expert saying that international law entitled Cairo to stop paying its debt to the Soviet Union.

The debt has been estimated at about \$4 billion. Soviet refusal to agree to easier repayment terms and Soviet failure to continue to supply weapons to Egypt were two chief reasons cited by President Anwar Sadat for his decision to abrogate the pact.

Today's Al-Ahram article, by Ahmed Abdel Hamid Ashwah, a member of the State Council, Egypt's highest legal authority, said that the Kremlin had violated treaty provisions by withholding spare parts for equipment delivered by the Soviet Union.

Conclusion Is Drawn

"Consequently, international law gives Egypt the right to stop paying her debt to the Soviet Union," Mr. Ashwah said.

Egypt could also claim compensation for damage suffered as a result of Soviet failure to supply badly needed spare parts, the article said.

Repayments of the debt should be suspended rather than canceled, Mr. Ashwah said, "until the Soviet leadership reconsiders its position."

Chinese were not arms merchants

Bonn Vows Aid

BONN, March 25 (UPI).—West Germany will give Egypt grants of 230 million marks (\$90 million) during the visit next week of Mr. Sadat, government spokesman Klaus Boelling said yesterday.

He said a grant of \$30 million would be for capital aid and one of \$1 million for goods shipments.

Asked if Egypt would get arms, Mr. Boelling said West Germany has banned arms shipments to areas of tension.

Mr. Sadat is scheduled to arrive Monday for a five-day visit.

Ford Said to Doubt Brezhnev Will Make U.S. Trip This Year

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI).—The Ford administration has reportedly concluded that because of the strains in Soviet-U.S. relations over Angola, a visit to the United States by Leonid Brezhnev, even to sign a new agreement limiting strategic arms, is becoming increasingly less likely to occur this year.

Until now, Moscow and Washington had agreed to delay the U.S. trip of the Soviet Communist party leader until a new arms accord was virtually concluded.

But now reporters are being told that, while Mr. Brezhnev will definitely not come to the United States without such an accord being signed, it is more and more possible that even if there were to be an agreement, Mr. Brezhnev still would not visit the United States.

In addition to problems caused by Angola, Mr. Brezhnev's visit would probably have to be deferred anyway if an arms agreement were not reached before June. After that date, the election campaign will accelerate and such a summit meeting could raise political problems. At the moment, it is uncertain whether such an arms accord can be achieved.

The diminishing likelihood of a visit by Mr. Brezhnev has been discussed only privately within the administration. Publicly, the administration still keeps open the possibility of Mr. Brezhnev carrying out his long-delayed trip.

Originally, it was tentatively planned that Mr. Brezhnev would come to the United States last June. The trip was put off to September, then December, and then to early this year because of the drawn-out negotiations for completing an accord that would put numerical limits on each side's strategic missiles, heavy bombers and missiles armed with independently targeted multiple warheads.

The U.S. notes that that efforts were being made by authorities in New York to prevent recurrence of the trouble.

The telephone calls to American apparently tapered off yesterday and were reported by nightfall today. However, shortly after noon today a U.S. Marine guard received a call in English that a bomb on the embassy's first floor would go off in 20 minutes.

Offices and a nursery school on the premises were evacuated but nothing was found. Most of the embassy's sensitive machinery as well as the political and economic offices are located on higher floors. Staff there were not affected.

The renewal of pressure on U.S. officials here after the lengthy hiatus of the détente era adds to the current frosty mood. U.S. anger over Soviet actions in Angola and general skepticism in the United States over administration policy toward the Kremlin has put Moscow on the defensive.

Superpower ties, the Russians say in press commentaries, are too important to be subjected to the "tactical considerations" of a U.S. presidential election year.

Bomb Found in Soviet Office

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI).—An explosive device was found today at the midtown offices of the Soviet trading company Amtorg.

The device—consisting of a propane cylinder and a clock—was removed from the 19th-floor offices by the police bomb squad and taken to an open firing range in the Bronx, a police spokesman said.

An anonymous caller saying he was a member of the "Jewish resistance group" called the Associated Press at 9:25 p.m. last night and warned that a bomb would be placed in the Amtorg office.

South Africa Sets Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

As well as three smaller camps. About 1,000 refugees qualified for repatriation to Portugal. The MPLA is expected to take care of those remaining when the South Africans withdraw.

The Caluque dam, about 15 miles inside Angolan territory, is the sole source of water for the Ovambo tribe in the arid South-West African border area. The project, scheduled for completion by 1985, will be able to provide electricity for most of South-West Africa and southern Angola.

U.S. Protests Phone Threats To Its Diplomats in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 25 (UPI).—The United States "strongly" protested to the Soviet Union today over an apparently coordinated campaign of threatening telephone calls to U.S. diplomats here, meant as retaliation for the harassment of Soviet representatives in New York.

An embassy spokesman said there had been about 70 calls in the last two days, including several that specifically threatened that the recipient would be shot or beaten. In addition, an anonymous caller warned the embassy that a four-pound bomb had been placed on the first floor. No bomb was found.

The telephone calls, most of which occurred between Tuesday evening and dawn yesterday, carried the same basic message: that Americans here could not expect to be safe as long as Soviet officials in New York are subjected to harassment by militant Jewish groups there.

Envoy Summoned

Meanwhile, it was learned tonight that U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel Jr. had been told to come to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on Monday to receive yet another protest. The nature of the new protest was not known but it was believed to involve once again the security of Soviet citizens in the United States.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Fusteth said today that Soviet authorities have apparently started down the path of irresponsibility by organizing the harassment campaign.

Noting both the control exercised by the government over Soviet society and the similar language used in the phone threats, Mr. Fusteth said the conclusion was drawn that the harassment was organized with government approval. At one point, he said, the callers seemed to be reading from a paper.

Two Protests

The embassy delivered its first protest yesterday afternoon but did not disclose the fact until today. A second, more detailed protest was presented this afternoon. Both were given to a "high official of the Foreign Ministry United States department," according to a U.S. spokesman.

Neither text has been released. But a paraphrase read to reporters by spokesman Gilbert Callaway listed the nature of the threats and the bomb scare as

Sweden Protests Alleged CIA Acts

STOCKHOLM, March 25 (AP).—The Swedish Foreign Office yesterday summoned the U.S. chargé d'affaires to deliver an oral protest against alleged spy activities by a U.S. diplomat who has left the country.

Ministry officials expressed the government's "strong disapproval" that Bruce Hutchins, a former second secretary at the U.S. Embassy, had been operating in Sweden as an agent for the Central Intelligence Agency, it was announced.

The diplomatic move followed a charge in a leftist magazine that Mr. Hutchins about a year ago tried to hire a Kenyan citizen, Arthur Opat, to get information about certain African embassies in Stockholm and about Swedish newsmen who covered the war in Angola.

Pentagon Staff Reviews Possible Actions on Cuba

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—The nation's top military staff is reviewing contingency plans for possible military action that might be taken against Cuba, a Pentagon spokesman said today.

Spokesman William Greener said the Joint Chiefs of Staff are participating in a National Security Council review of possible actions which might be taken with regard to Cuba.

Mr. Greener said, however, "I know of no unusual alert of military forces. There is no unusual naval or other activity around Cuba."

He said two Navy destroyers are at the U.S. base at Guantanamo, in eastern Cuba, but that this is normal. Atlantic Fleet units conduct training out of Guantanamo.

Meanwhile, presidential candidate Fred Harris said trusted sources have indicated to him that the Ford administration is planning a blockade of Cuba if its troops engage in further intervention in Africa.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen, asked if the President is considering contingency plans regarding Cuba, said: "There are a number of matters under study in this area."

Mr. Nessen said he could not say anything further about the matter. Asked about a naval blockade, the press secretary said he could not comment.

Steel Fence to Go Up Around Belfast Center

BELFAST, March 25 (Reuters).—Bomb-weary Belfast came up today with a new plan to keep destruction at bay—a steel fence around the entire city center.

As of Monday, the area will be sealed off by wire barriers 10 feet high. Entry for pedestrians will be through 17 elaborate security gates manned by 300 civilian guards.

Delay on Accord By U.S., Turkey

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—Despite public expressions of optimism, the State Department said today an agreement for U.S. control of key military bases in Turkey might not be completed during the visit of Turkish Foreign Minister Ismet Caglayangi.

Mr. Caglayangi, 67, who has the title of ambassador, is expected before the House International Relations Committee and another with Pentagon officials, including Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld.

However, Mr. Caglayangi still planned to meet at the Turkish Embassy with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for a second session of talks. A U.S. spokesman said.

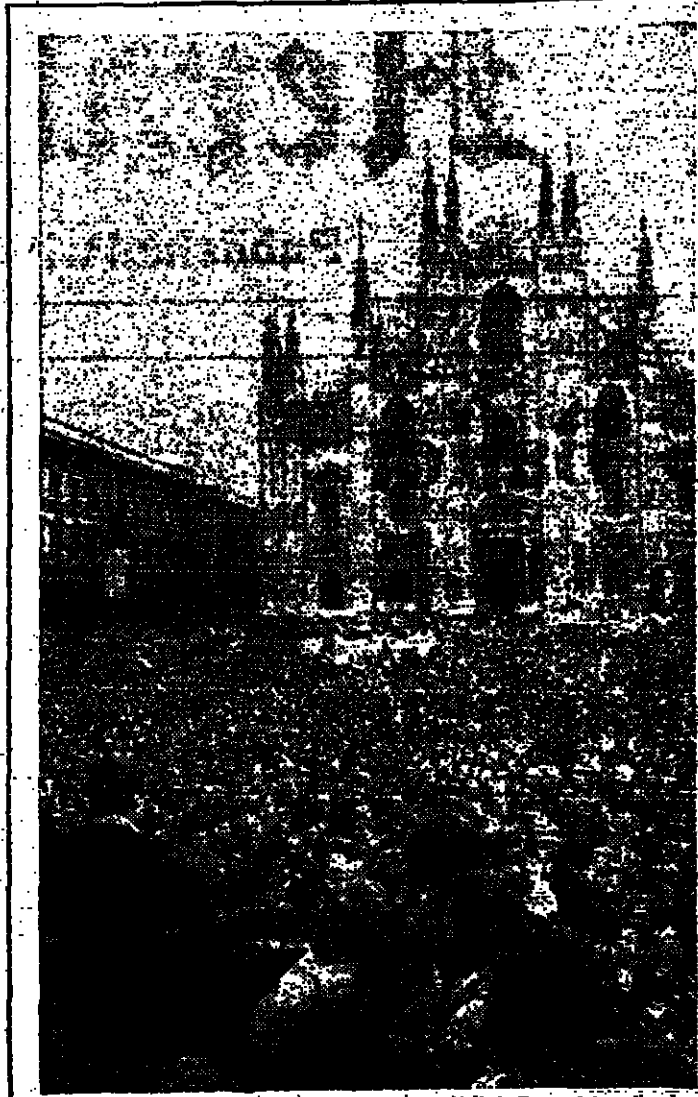
Greek Cypriots Said To Bar Turkish Plan

ANKARA, March 25 (AP).—Greek Cypriots have presented to Turkish-Cypriot negotiators a list of proposals for a final Cyprus settlement that rules out the establishment of a binational federation demanded by the Turkish Cypriots, informed sources reported today.

The sources said the Greek Cypriots offered a cantonal division of the island instead.

Afghan Quake Kills 30

KABUL, March 25 (Reuters).—An earthquake in the Hindu Kush Mountains of northern Afghanistan Friday killed at least 30 people and injured more than 100, police said.



View of the strike rally in Milan's Piazza del Duomo.

Violence Erupts in Northern Italy During a Token General Strike

ROME, March 25 (UPI).—Violence erupted in northern Italy during a token general strike staged by labor unions today to protest government economic policies and press new contract demands.

Police in Bergamo used tear gas in a one-hour battle with leftist youths who broke away from an orderly rally of strikers and began throwing firebombs at a government office.

A policeman hit in the face with a wrench was hospitalized. Police reinforcements were called from Milan to restore order. Shortly thereafter a 19-year-old girl was wounded in the right leg by a pistol shot fired at a passing police car.

Union leaders in Milan said 100,000 persons attended a strike rally in the Piazza del Duomo. Police reported several isolated incidents of youths throwing firebombs at shops suspected of using strikebreakers. The small fires were quickly extinguished. Police detained 35 persons on suspicion of vandalism and insulting police.

A merchant fired several shotgun blasts into the air to keep back about 100 youths protesting his use of strikebreakers, police said.

Communists in Italy Facing Questions on Source of Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

pay the wages of more full-time employees than work for any other party, has been a muted issue here because of the difficulty in obtaining any firm evidence to contradict the denials by party headquarters of foreign support. The question is being raised with more frequency now.

The United States, for its part, provided millions of dollars up to 1975 to support non-Communist parties, mainly the Christian Democrats, the dominant party, now under severe challenge from the Communists.

"Our past contributions are no longer any secret," a U.S. official said. "But we feel there are legitimate questions that should be answered to the Italians about all the financial arrangements between the party here and Eastern Europe. There is much debate about Lockheed but not much about money from Eastern Europe."

Companies Named

The trading companies cited included Restful of Milan, Italo-scandia of Naples and Italmep of Rome, among others. All do business with Eastern Europe.

Part of the profits of some of the companies are said to be "diverted" in various ways, including the transfer of funds to foreign banks in Switzerland, France and West Germany in payment of fictitious bills for services rendered by state agencies in Eastern European countries.

The sources, including U.S. officials, say that—apart from the export-import companies—large, respectable businesses, both privately owned and state-controlled, indirectly make contributions to the Communist party to assure help on their behalf in Moscow, Warsaw and other capitals in Eastern Europe.

The officials say that such contributions are not paid directly to the Communist party but to middlemen who are said to pass on commissions later to it.

Braniff Will Pay \$300,000 Fine for Illegal Funding

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—Braniff International Airways has agreed to pay a \$300,000 fine for juggling its books to pay illicit rebates to South American travel agents and to make an illegal contribution to former President Richard Nixon's 1972 election campaign.

The Dallas-based airline consented Tuesday to pay the record fine imposed by the Civil Aeronautics Board. It also agreed to the CAB's plan to request a federal court injunction that would bar the airline from making similar payoffs in the future.

During the CAB investigation, Braniff acknowledged it sold at a loss 3,600 airline tickets with a face value of more than \$1 million to generate "off-the-books" cash.

Braniff used the money to furnish free air transportation for the travel agents in violation of the Federal Aviation Act, and paid extra commissions to travel agents, tour groups and promoters, the board said. Braniff generated \$400,000 for Mr. Nixon's campaign in the same fashion.

Independence Marked in Greece

ATHENS, March 25 (UPI).—The 15th anniversary of Greece's independence was marked today with a military parade and a warning from Premier Constantine Karamanlis that other countries should not try to divide Greece.

Mr. Karamanlis, President Constantine Tsalkas and members of the Cabinet watched the hour-long military review, which included two units of U.S.-made heavy tanks, self-propelled guns, rockets and infantry units. French-built Mirage fighters and U.S. built F-104s, Corsairs and Phantom jets streaked over the capital.

In a message to the nation, Mr. Karamanlis said: "Both friend and foe should know that Greece is determined and able to face any threat and it will do so. It need be, like the fighters of 1821—united and regardless of sacrifices." A popular uprising in 1821 was followed by an eight-year war that freed most of Greece from the Ottoman Empire.

Germans Told to Raise Deer to Replace Beef

BONN, March 25 (Reuters).—An official campaign began in West Germany yesterday to encourage the raising of deer for meat as the price of beef rose to record heights.

A pound of best fillet costs 23 marks (about \$8.50) in Hamburg while butchers in other parts of the country are asking between 19 and 26 marks a pound.

French Doubt Safety of U.S. A-Reactors

Government's Plans For Plants Criticized

PARIS, March 25 (AP).—An official French scientific report casts doubt on the safety of the U.S.-designed reactors on which France is basing its nuclear power program. The report also attacks lack of government control over the disposal of radioactive waste.

The Washington Post reported that the report, which was prepared by French scientists, criticized the U.S. design of the reactors already built and the French plan to build more. The report said that the U.S. design was "experimental" and that it was "premature" to launch a large program to build a series of reactors before having learned the lessons from tests of the first models and having obtained a satisfactory answer to the problem of radioactive waste.

The report was issued by the state-funded National Scientific Research Center as an official document after considerable debate at senior levels of the organization. Newspapers reported yesterday.

France is scheduled this year and next to build plants capable of producing 12,000 megawatts of such nuclear power, compared with the 10,000-megawatt capacity of plants built last year and in 1974. The government soon will announce plans for 1979-80 construction, despite suggestions that the program should be reduced sharply.

The report said that the U.S. design was "very difficult" to study because most technical reports are covered by industrial secrecy, and the same problem was posed, though to a lesser degree, on medical data about the radiation effects on plant workers and persons living around the plants.

"From the point of view of material design, it is certain that in most cases considerable safety margins have been crossed," the report says.

Foot Leads First Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

men saying that the party an aim. The nation "would now welcome an early decision as to who is the next prime minister" and that the party did not want to prolong the current session.

Most of Mr. Jenkins's votes are expected to go to Mr. Callaghan. Mr. Jenkins, architect of the Conservative's tough anti-inflationary policies, said he was pleased with his 30 votes and declared he would fight on.

But the withdrawal of Mr. Jenkins indicated that the bulk of Conservative party moderates want to stay in the party after today's vote.

And the only man who asked to resign, Mr. Jenkins, said he was asked to resign by Mr. Callaghan, who would be expected to lead the country in a new Wilson.

One of Mr. Foot's campaign supporters, Arthur Leatham, said: "Mr. Foot will get Mr. Benn's votes in the second ballot and Mr. Callaghan has also shown that he can get secret support from outside the party. It is a strong left-wing vote."

Mr. Callaghan, walking through a crowd of reporters in a corridor of the Houses of Parliament, said after today's ballot: "Very good."

Mr. Jenkins's refusal to back out of the contest left some doubt as to whether he could be easily beaten in a second ballot. This with a round of voting today, if necessary, may take place in the days leading up to April 5—the day the government's plan for a new election is expected to be announced.

Mr. Jenkins has gained popularity in the country—though it is fiercely opposed by the Labour Party—because of his toughness in inflation.

His successor is found in Mr. Wilson, who said at his press conference: "Then he will call at Buckingham Palace and hand in his seal of office to Queen Elizabeth. I will make way for Britain's fourth Labour prime minister."

641 Prostitutes On Taiwan Strike

TAIPEI, March 25 (UPI).—Sixty-four prostitutes, who are on strike to protest their "degraded and self-respectless" condition, said today they would end their strike and return to work.

Sources in the "Union" of Prostitutes of Happiness said they did not all like the strike. Some were striking not for better pay, but to protest an "insolent remark" made about them by a Peking hotel owner.

An official of the girls' union quoted the board chairman of the Union as saying that the strike was "a beautiful scene" and that the girls were "rounding up" and not the prostitutes, as is what attracted the hands of international tourists to Peking every day.

A union official said: "Even prostitutes, the girls have the dignity and self-respect. They have been treated as second-class citizens and they are now standing up for their rights."

As a result of the strike, hotel agents estimated that more than 50 per cent of the 24 rooms in the 50 hotels at Peking are empty. The occupancy rate has usually been more than 90 per cent throughout the year.

Baccarat
The finest in French Crystal since 1764.

You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.

30 bis Rue de Paradis Paris.
Tel.: 770-64-30

Open Monday-Friday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Also obtainable in selected specialty stores near your home and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

News Analysis

North Carolina Renews Hope But Reagan Still Is Far Behind

By R.W. Apple Jr.

RALEIGH, N.C., March 25 (UPI)—Ronald Reagan's upset victory in North Carolina, which surprised even his closest advisers, leaves him with a steep uphill run toward the Republican presidential nomination.

By winning here after bowing to the President in five straight primaries, Mr. Reagan gave renewed hope to his supporters and improved his chances of raising the money needed to keep fighting. But the political arithmetic in some of the former California governor's own strategic decisions puts him at a profound disadvantage.

The Democratic victory in this state, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, also faces problems. Having swept nearly everything before him during the first 90 days of the year, he confronts

an April calendar that seems to favor his opponents, particularly Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington.

On April 6, Mr. Carter is favored neither in Wisconsin, where Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona is trying for his first primary victory, nor in New York, where Sen. Jackson is the front-runner. By April 27, Mr. Carter must face Sen. Jackson and, if he survives Wisconsin, he must face Rep. Udall in the climactic Pennsylvania primary.

Important Goals
Nonetheless, winning in North Carolina accomplished important goals for both Mr. Reagan, who has shored up the dispirited calls for his withdrawal, and Mr. Carter, who appears to have destroyed the national political influence of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

Gov. Wallace never really thought that he would be nominated by the Democrats for president this year, but he hoped to put together enough delegates to influence the choice. Having lost four primaries in a row, including two in the South, where he was once beyond challenge, the governor finds himself without a broad base.

Mr. Reagan's victory here was more substantial than any of the President's victories except that in Illinois last week. Mr. Reagan won 52 per cent of the vote to Mr. Ford's 46 per cent.

An NBC News poll of 600 Republicans after they cast their ballots showed that one in five had decided on a candidate in the last week and that 70 per cent of them decided on Mr. Reagan.

Foreign Affairs Issues
The poll also pointed to foreign affairs as the dominant issue—the first time this year when poll data have so indicated. Large numbers of voters expressed resentment at Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and détente and the quarters of those who did so chose Mr. Reagan.

In the final week, the Reagan campaign ran a 30-minute television commercial which stressed the theme that the United States had fallen into an inferior military posture.

"It has to be the advertising," said Brad Hays, one of Mr. Ford's main organizers here. "Our only real weakness was foreign policy and they used that to sneak through the net. It wasn't a sneak attack, it was a sneak."

Asked what his future plans are, Mr. Callaway said: "My appetite for politics is diminished. I'd like to go back to Atlanta." He said he has "no political ambitions whatsoever."

There have been renewed rumors that Mr. Callaway probably would be asked to vacate the campaign manager's job permanently. He said he expects to talk with Richard Cheney, Mr. Ford's chief of staff, and with the President in the next few days.

The White House, meanwhile, last night denied reports that Mr. Callaway had been asked to quit. John Carlson, deputy White House press secretary, said there had been "no change" in the White House attitude.

Mr. Callaway has "temporarily stepped aside" and is trying to clear himself, Mr. Carlson said. "Nothing has changed," he added. Mr. Callaway stepped aside at his own request on March 13 after the news media reported on a meeting he held at his Pentagon office with two high Agriculture Department officials last July 3. The Agriculture Department includes the Forest Service.

Hearst Lawyer Bars Guilty Plea At Next Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25 (UPI)—One of Patricia Hearst's attorneys said yesterday that she will plead not guilty to kidnapping and robbery charges in Los Angeles.

We will not consider pleading guilty because that would be a defense attorney Albert Johnson.

Mr. Johnson said the defense is concerned whether Miss Hearst, convicted of bank robbery last weekend, can receive a fair trial on the charges resulting from a gunfire exchange at a sporting-goods store.

"I don't understand how any jury could be empaneled in Los Angeles that did not know of her verdict in San Francisco," he said, "and a simple awareness of that verdict would preclude serving."

She said she would be tried in any place in the foreseeable future.

Miss Hearst remained in her San Mateo County Jail cell after being interviewed by probation authorities. She was expected to undergo more interviews today, Mr. Johnson said.

"She is doing very well," Mr. Johnson said. "She told me she accepted the verdict with resignation. Unless someone had gone through everything she had, she could readily understand why the jury would not believe her story. She felt throughout the trial that she would not be acquitted, although we [lawyers] did not feel that way."

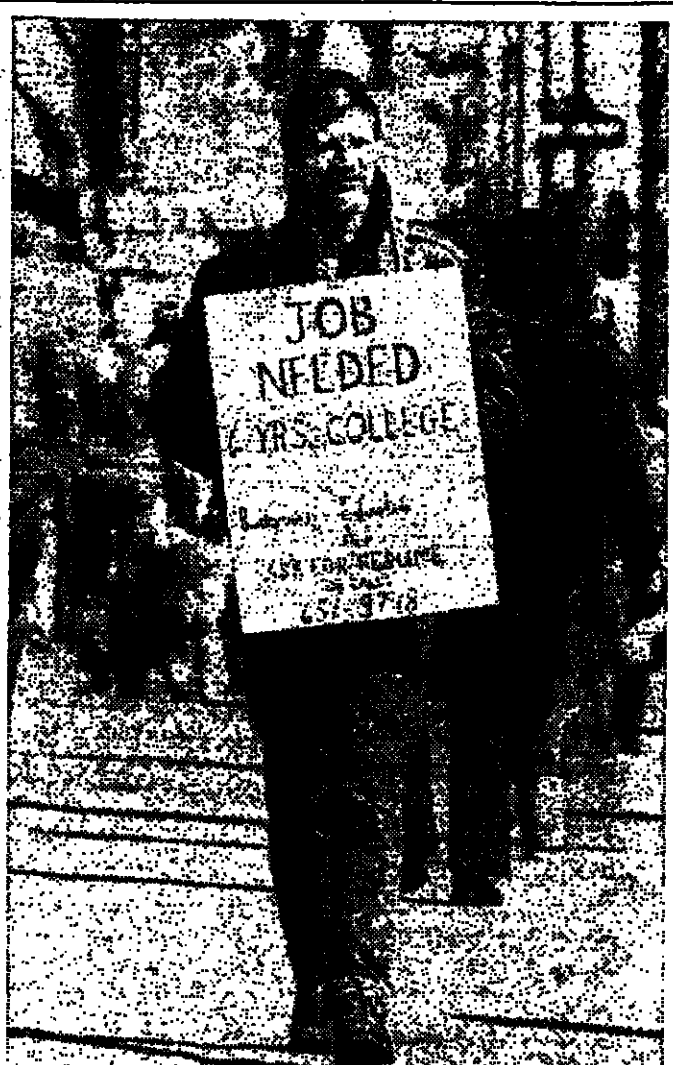
Bill on Marianas Signed by Ford

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—President Ford signed a measure yesterday giving self-governing commonwealth status to 21 northern Marianas islands in the Western Pacific, the scene of bitter fighting during World War II.

It was the first time in 51 years that the United States has acquired new territory. The Marianas, part of Micronesia, have been administered by the United States since the war under United Nations trusteeship.

The people of the Marianas voted in a plebiscite last June in favor of commonwealth status and the step was approved by the House and Senate.

NOBODY IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!
MICHEL SWISS
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES
16 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS
Phone: 261.71.71



POUNDING THE PAVEMENT—Richard Snarsky, 29, displays his credentials on the streets of Cleveland following 13 months on the unemployment rolls.

Humphrey Assails Candidates For Anti-Washington Stance

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—Sen. Hubert Humphrey charged yesterday that presidential candidates who run against Washington in the primaries are practicing "a disguised new form of racism" but denied that his remarks were directed at former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia.

"Candidates who make an attack on Washington," Sen. Humphrey, D-Minn., said at a reporters' breakfast, "are making an attack on government programs, on the poor, on blacks, on minorities, on the cities. It's a disguised new form of racism, a disguised new form of conservatism."

Pressed later to say whether he included Mr. Carter's frequent attacks on Washington in this category, the senator replied: "I was primarily talking about [Ronald] Reagan and [President] Ford. I was not charging anybody with being a racist."

Still later, in response to questions, Sen. Humphrey said: "Jimmy Carter is no racist; there is nothing in his record to support that." He added that

finement and said it was unlawful.

He would have "no difficulty" in supporting either Mr. Carter or Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington if either won the Democratic nomination.

He said that "if the primaries do not produce a genuine winner or someone who looks like he's going to lock it up in a hurry, I would surely accept the call of my party."

This appeared to be a withdrawal of sorts from recent statements by Sen. Humphrey that he would actively seek the nomination if, after the last round of primaries in early June, no candidate emerged from the field and he remained high in the polls.

Sen. Humphrey said that it was "probable, possible" that the primaries would not produce a candidate.

"My feeling is that this is still not a certainty," he said. "No one has that kind of strength." "Do you see a winner among the present Democratic candidates?" Sen. Humphrey was asked.

"I think President Ford's going to be hard to beat," he replied.

Soviet Defector Reportedly Held 3 Years by CIA

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—A Soviet defector was subjected to nearly three years of solitary confinement because CIA interrogators suspected him and his assertion that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a Soviet agent, according to informed sources.

Yuri Nosenko was confined to a CIA barracks-like building, where he had a bed, chair and toilet but no contact with other people, the sources said yesterday. A former intelligence official familiar with the case said Mr. Nosenko was subjected to "hostile interrogation" but was not physically abused.

Mr. Nosenko, who said he was a high-ranking KGB officer with firsthand knowledge of the Oswald case, defected to the United States less than three months after the November, 1963, slaying of President John Kennedy.

Intelligence officials were skeptical of his story. A source noted, "The coincidence of the person who just happened to have the [Oswald] file coming to this country so soon after the Kennedy assassination almost belies credibility."

The Rockefeller commission's report last June gave bare details of Mr. Nosenko's "spartan" con-

Pentagon Aide Gives Up Position

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The resignation of Assistant Defense Secretary Albert Hall was accepted by President Ford today, following disclosure that Mr. Hall received what were described as termination payments for past services as an executive with the Martin-Marietta Corp.

The White House said that in accordance with Mr. Hall's request President Ford will withdraw the nomination of the former Pentagon aide to be an assistant secretary of the Air Force for research and development. The nomination was sent to the Senate March 2.

Mr. Hall said that payments he received from 1972 to 1974 were for prior services to the firm and that there was no conflict of interest with his Pentagon post and that he had no commitment to return to Martin-Marietta.

Israel Complains to U.S. Over Scranton Speech

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—Israel complained officially to the United States yesterday over the criticism of Israel's policy in occupied territories voiced Tuesday in the United Nations Security Council by William Scranton, the chief U.S. delegate.

According to State Department officials and Israeli sources, Israeli Ambassador Simcha Diniz telephoned Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Under Secretary Joseph Sisco to express Israel's dissatisfaction.

Restating previously expressed U.S. views, Mr. Scranton called Israeli settlements in Arab territory "an obstacle to the success of the negotiations for a just and final peace" and added that Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem "cannot be considered other than interim and provisional."

The Scranton remarks were received with dismay in Jerusalem and with gratification by Arab diplomats at the United Nations, some of whom described them as a U.S. step forward.

Substance and Tone

The Israelis, extremely sensitive to any U.S. criticism, objected to the substance of the remarks and to their tone and timing during a debate in which the Palestine Liberation Organization was also taking part.

The State Department, without public comment on Mr. Diniz's complaints, described the Scranton statements as not going beyond established U.S. policy. (State Department officials have reassured Israel that despite some unfortunate expressions in Mr. Scranton's speech, Washington has made no changes in its Middle East policy, Associated Press reported.)

Robert Fumseh, the department spokesman, pointed out, as had Mr. Scranton in his speech, that similar statements had been made in earlier years by other U.S. delegates. Mr. Fumseh listed Arthur Goldberg, Charles Yost and George Bush.

Mr. Scranton's immediate predecessor, Daniel Moynihan, who was very popular with Israelis, never made such statements about occupied territory, Mr. Fumseh said, because the issue had not arisen during his tenure.

"What I'm saying is that Scranton was restating a long-standing position," Mr. Fumseh declared.

No Policy Shift

State Department officials seemed surprised by the sharp Israeli reaction. An official speculated that, while the U.S. criticism was not new, the previous statements that were cited had been made before the 1973 war and the subsequent negotiations.

"The Israelis were more self-conscious than," the official said. "Now they are nervous and super-sensitive to criticism."

Despite the U.S. insistence that the Scranton statements did not mark a policy shift, Arab and

other Third World delegates at the United Nations and high United Nations officials said privately that public U.S. criticism of Israel in the world body was not commonplace.

"It's a change of emphasis," an Arab delegate observed. "Gov. Scranton's statement was constructive."

In Israel, political leaders took particular exception to Mr. Scranton's criticism.

[Foreign Minister Yigal Allon today summoned U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon for talks about the U.S. stand in the UN,

an Israeli spokesman said, according to UPI.]

The Likud opposition party requested an urgent parliamentary debate next week.

Opposition Chief's View

In a telephone interview, Menachem Begin, the party leader, said that there was no basis for Mr. Scranton's contention that Israeli settlements in Judea and Samaria were an obstacle to the success of Middle East peace negotiations.

"Scranton should know that between 1948 and 1967 Judea and

Samaria as well as Eastern Jerusalem were not under Israeli rule but still the Arabs refused peace," he said.

The Israelis had been uneasy about Mr. Scranton's appointment to the United Nations post because he was remembered here for a mission to the Middle East for former President Richard Nixon when he called for an "even-handed" Middle East policy, implying that the Arabs had not been getting a fair deal.

Some Israelis said his speech Tuesday may have been a manifestation of his even-handedness.

Arab Youths Clash With Police in Galilee

TEL AVIV, March 25 (UPI)—Arab youths clashed with police today in Galilee in the first such incident inside Israel's pre-1967 borders since a wave of protests began in the occupied West Bank of Jordan two months ago.

The teen-agers threw stones after Arab notables voted to reject a Communist-proposed general strike against a government plan to expropriate thousands of acres of land in the region.

A policeman was hurt and 20 youths were arrested. Earlier, authorities reported the death of the third Arab in seven days in a crackdown on rioting in the occupied West Bank. The man, Hamdan Abu Ramil, 34, of Hebron, was injured in a clash with Israeli troops.

Thirty-five of 48 heads of local

Arab councils voted against the strike in the tense meeting at Shifram marked by shouting exchanges.

The newly formed Congress for the Protection of Arab-Owned Land has called on Arab workers to strike March 30.

Warning by Employers

Employers in the area issued a statement saying workers who did not show up next Tuesday would be considered to have quit.

The government, which requisitioned the acreage for a predominantly Jewish housing project and an army base, has promised compensation in the form of money and land to the Jewish and Arab owners affected.

The Jewish percentage of the population in the region has dropped from 58 to 52 per cent in the last 15 years while the Arab population rose from 42 to 48 per cent.

Shortly after the latest death was announced, the influential mayor of Hebron called for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied West Bank.

'Most Important Demand'

Mayor Ali Ja'afari said only an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank could end the unrest in the region.

He said Palestinians on the West Bank "insist upon the right to self-determination and the preservation of the holy places." Speaking in an interview, the mayor said: "If the Israeli authorities would meet all the demands of the people, then things would become normal in the country."

He called the demand for an Israeli pullback from the territory captured in the 1967 Middle East war "the most important demand of the Palestinians."

Reporting the latest death, police sources said the victim died last night from injuries suffered in a scuffle with Israeli troops.

Military sources said the circumstances of the death were still unclear. But according to a report, the man tried to grab a weapon from an Israeli paratrooper during a scuffle inside one of the houses in Hebron.

Rights Unit Said To Find No Plot in Dr. King's Death

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—The Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, after a four-month study of federal records relating to the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has found no evidence of government complicity or of a tangible conspiracy in the black leader's death, according to department sources.

But Assistant Attorney General Stanley Pottinger, who headed the review of files compiled at the time of Dr. King's death in 1968, is nevertheless expected by some officials to recommend a new inquiry into the assassination.

A source acknowledged that a new investigation would be "the most credible way to handle" renewed public concern about the assassination that resulted from disclosures last November by the Senate Intelligence Committee of a secret six-year effort by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to harass and discredit Dr. King.

IN THE GREAT BUSINESS CENTRES OF EUROPE, YOU'LL FIND GREAT SHERATON HOTELS.



Some of the finest hotels in Europe are named Sheraton. You'll find all the traditional service and modern comfort. In Brussels, there's a Sheraton in Place Rogier near Gare Du Nord, and, in Stockholm, we're on Lake Malaren facing City Hall. In Copenhagen, the Sheraton is near the Central Station and the airline coach terminal. In Munich, the Sheraton is between the airport and city center and, we're at Heathrow Airport in London and directly connected to the terminal airport at Frankfurt Rhein/Main. In Istanbul, we're at Taksim Park in the heart of the city. In Paris, we're in the heart of Montparnasse and the city's newest commercial center. So when you're traveling stay at a Sheraton Hotel. We've made it our business to help you with yours.

For immediate reservations at any Sheraton Hotel in Europe or any Sheraton in the world, telephone your nearest Sheraton Hotel or Reservations Office. Or ring London (01) 636-6411. Or have your travel agent call.

Sheraton Hotels in Europe

ABERDEEN • AMSTERDAM AIRPORT • BRUSSELS • COPENHAGEN • ENCKENOVEN • FRANKFURT AIRPORT • GENEVA • LONDON • LONDON AIRPORT • MADRID • MUNICH • PARIS • STOCKHOLM • AND IN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST: CAIRO • HAMBURG • KUWAIT • TEHRAN • YALOU • AND AROUND THE WORLD.



Argentina's Fatal Dynasty Ends

It was an illusion of an illusion, but the strange dynasty of Juan Peron exercised a powerful—and traumatic—influence over Argentina. Rich in resources, with little of the racial interplay and rivalry that afflicts other South American countries, this nation came under the sway of Juan Peron and Eva Peron, and began a kind of blue-collar authoritarianism that virtually wrecked its economy and left a heritage of bitter class and ideological warfare when Peron went into exile 11 years ago. Peron returned, but he was old, and his bequest of power to his much younger, and wholly incompetent, second wife could only conjure up confusing memories of his first wife. It was a parody of politics.

Yet President Isabel Martinez de Peron clung to the title she could not invest with authority, while around her surged the conflicting aspirations of trade union leaders, commanders of the armed forces, radicals of the right and the left. Inflation galloped away with the prosperity the country and its people should have known. Violence and terror ran rampant, and Mrs. Peron was attacked at the heart of her strange regime, when her eminence grise, Lopez Rega, secretary, minister of social welfare and astrologer, was indicted, along with other officials, for corruption. But Mrs. Peron still refused to resign.

So the armed forces took over again, and this time their intervention has been widely welcomed by a world which saw little in the dynastic democracy of the Perons to offset the virtual anarchy which now prevails. The military gave ample warning; it is clear they would have preferred the more constitutional technique of changing the regime by resignation, rather than by force. They had, in the end, no alternative.

Now the ruling junta must pick up the pieces of Argentina and try to fit them together again in what it promises will be a "republican, representative and federal democracy." This will be an enormously difficult task. It will require acquiescence by labor—and labor usually responds to inflation by demanding higher wages. It will involve a struggle with terrorist groups that have acquired experience and prestige in radical groups of many colors over the past several years. And it will need to restore confidence in government among a people which have become almost completely cynical of administration in any form, of political action of any kind.

True, all of these factors exist in many governments today. But rarely have they become so pervasive, so damaging, as in Argentina. Few dynasties in the history of monarchy have left behind them so many complicated woes as the Peron dynasty has inflicted on its unhappy subjects.

U.S. Irresponsibility in Panama

The recent wildcat strike or "sickout" of 700 U.S. employees of the Panama Canal provided, unintentionally, a major boost to the lagging effort to negotiate a new U.S.-Panama Canal Treaty. This job action showed the irresponsibility of the U.S. "Zonians" who insist that they and they alone can run the canal right. This widely trumpeted claim has had wide acceptance until now among the Zonians, the 15,000 privileged Americans who profit personally from maintenance of the status quo. It has also been accepted by those other Americans who equate the 73-year U.S. presence in Panama with the natural order of the universe and who accept, uncritically, Zonian propaganda to the effect that Panamanians are a lesser breed unfit to tend to the canal.

Yet here were 700 of the zone's elite, acting in apparent violation of U.S. laws prohibiting strikes by U.S. government personnel and thereby creating what the secretary of the Army (the responsible official) called a "serious disruption of international trade." Some 170 ships in transit were tied up at one point—the biggest backlog in the history of the waterway. Moreover, almost all of the 700 were holders of "security positions." Key canal jobs are open only to U.S. citizens, the theory being that Panamanians can't be relied on to keep the canal operating.

The 700 seem to have been protesting, among other things, a proposal to eliminate the 15-per-cent "tropical differential" paid to U.S. civilians in the air-conditioned Zone. In currently difficult world economic conditions, the unbusiness-like manner in which the U.S. Corps of Engineers has administered the canal has aggravated its financial problems to the point where even some of the privileged Zonians are complaining. In this little pocket of social backwardness, there was also opposition to a fresh legal demand for racial integration of housing and schools. Some of the 700 also appeared intent on resisting the attempt by U.S. diplomats to draft a modern treaty.

If the striking Zonians did not understand how they were undermining the case for continued U.S. control of the canal, the U.S. government did. The secretary of the

Army ordered 35 military people to perform harbor, transit and tug pilot tasks. This evidently helped persuade the strikers to return to work, and it let the U.S. government assert that it is indeed "committed to maintaining the efficient operation of the waterway for the benefit of world shipping." But the point of Zonian irresponsibility had already been made. This is not to say that Panamanians, if they controlled the canal, would always be more responsible; but it is to say that the pretense of greater U.S. reliability can no longer be maintained. During the strike, we note, Panamanian leader Gen. Omar Torrijos publicly urged Panamanian employees of the canal to stay on the job. They did.

Perhaps this episode will give a much needed jolt to the negotiations for a new treaty to replace the patently one-sided one that Teddy Roosevelt imposed upon a supine Panama in 1903. That old arrangement has since become an embarrassment to U.S. diplomatic relations and, in its offensive provocation to Panama, a real threat to the great U.S. interest in a smooth-running canal. The negotiations were proceeding fairly well last year until U.S. politics intervened. Ronald Reagan, happening to discover the emotional grip which the canal still has on many older and conservative Americans, began attacking the talks as a "sell-out." President Ford unfortunately responded in a way that undermined his own diplomats.

Meanwhile, Gen. Torrijos has again disappointed those Americans who hope that, by demonstrating radicalism, he will thereby discredit the Panamanian case for control of the canal. The general visited Havana last January and returned with Fidel Castro's ringing endorsements of his own policy of patient negotiations. He has used the Castro imprimatur to face down Panamanian leftists, who contend that violent struggle is the only way Panama can win the canal. Statesmanship and good politics alike now dictate that Mr. Ford make the adjustments in the U.S. bargaining position that will allow a new treaty with Panama to be completed in a reasonable time.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Monty' of Alamein

There was something about "Monty"—Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein—that called up memories of Gen. George B. McClellan, an early commander of the Army of the Potomac in the U.S. Civil War. Both believed in long and cautious preparation before battle, both wore their vanities upon their uniforms, both inspired their troops and the public, and both tended to blame others if the tides turned against them.

There was, however, one essential difference: "Monty" fought. McClellan had "the slows," President Lincoln said, and dismissed him. Prime Minister Churchill recognized that, with all his faults, Montgomery was a fearless field commander. When the fortunes of war went against the British in the western desert of Egypt, he rallied his Eighth Army and defeated Gen. Rommel's Afrika Korps in the arid terrain at a place brevettted with fame called El Alamein. It was Nazi Germany's first major setback in World War II.

He kept going as an assault commander in

Sicily, Italy, on D-Day in France, and across the Rhine into Germany. There were casualties and controversies but he was nearly always at the cutting-edge of victory under Gen. Eisenhower, the supreme allied commander. A prima donna of tactics and of acclaim, like Gens. Patton and De Gaulle, he achieved his major successes in the fires of war rather than in the rethought battles of the postwar books. And he could be—and often was—an inspiring leader of men, imbuing them with the spirit of his own total self-confidence.

In a lecture at Oxford in 1959, he foresaw the need for East-West coexistence: "With United States help, we have arrived at the position where, having worked hard to prevent a third world war—and succeeded—our political leaders must now work for some form of overall regulation of armaments... with a proper control and inspection system." "Monty" remains an unforgettable symbol of transatlantic unity against the forces of darkness in the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 28, 1901

NEW YORK—A tornado swept through Alabama today, causing great loss of life and dire destruction to property. The center of the storm was at Birmingham where scores of houses and business buildings were unroofed and otherwise seriously damaged. Twenty-five persons are reported to have been killed and several hundred more injured.

Fifty Years Ago

March 26, 1926

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The benefits of a college education were conclusively demonstrated here today when hundreds of students from historic Harvard University watched one of their own classmates consume the amazing total of 48 soft-boiled eggs in 45 minutes. Tracy Ansell, a senior, was the hero who performed the feat, because someone said that he could not do it.



'I Wish They Had Population Control Before Indira Was Born.'

India: A Search for Vitality and Vision

By Jonathan Power

BOMBAY—India, old and wrinkled, slowly flowing like the Ganges, the inhabitant of no-nonsense. So runs our image of India, deep with promise, a river rich with life, after years of failure and lost opportunity, difficult to imagine. Yet both India exist, intertwined like some tropical creeper, symbiotic and to the outsider mysteriously hiding where the one precisely ends and the other begins. For in the midst of political oppression, cultural stagnation and economic decline, it is clear that in India vitality, energy and vision still abound.

The tragedy is that Indira Gandhi and to a lesser extent her father Jawaharlal Nehru before her have tied India hand and foot. Nehru locked India in an economic policy that is "a to emulate the Soviet example of heavy industrialization but which has only succeeded in creating inefficient nationalized bureaucracies, vast urban slums, growing income inequalities and a total inability to feed its mushrooming population.

Mrs. Gandhi, in modifying this economic disaster only a little, has now added her own political rigidities—jailing her opponents and suspending the active democracy which was once India's proud inheritance. But where is this vitality? A meeting with four of India's most brilliant progeny expresses something of its yet unrealized potential.

Story of Famine

Satyajit Ray, the film director, has earned a reputation that puts him on the same pedestal as his fellow Bengali, the poet Tagore. Ray, winner of nearly every major film award, is an incandescent light rising out of the often dismal subject matter of his films. "Distant Thunder," one of his recent films, which in the United States has become a Broadway success story, tells the story of famine through the life of a remote little village in Bengal. The story, though harsh and horrifying, is rivetingly beautiful in composition. As the Indian critic B.M. Deb comments: "His fascination seems to lie in observing the myriad dawning movements in a drop of life which as Rabindranath Tagore once said, is like looking for infinity in a drop." Deb also writes that: "Although he seems to have leftist inclinations, he is neither a preacher of any religion nor a peddler of any ideology."

And Ray confronted by the journalist probing his political stance at a time when India is in the throes of its most serious post-independence political crisis becomes quietly evasive: "My main commitment is to the human condition, not social and economic policies," he says. "My job is simply to present the problems as clearly and honestly as possible. I have nothing to do with politics."

An unsatisfactory reply perhaps for someone whose films portray "the grandeur of the poor, and the inherent seeds of uncertainty and despair in the sub-culture of the rich; the struggle between the new and the old, and the hypocrisy of the self-righteous." How can he, the visitor wonders, stand so aloof while Mrs. Gandhi subverts the values he loves? Yet beneath this, perhaps defensive, exterior his films warn us that there is a smoldering intensity of passion within.

Eloquent Critic

Minoo Masani is an intellectual of a different type. Sharp-tongued, opinionated, even abrasive, he is arguably the most eloquent critic of Mrs. Gandhi's India. An energetic man of 70, he has a formidable pedigree. A veteran prison inmate from Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience campaigns, he has been joint secretary of the All India Socialist party, mayor of Bombay, and a member of Parliament. He could have been Nehru's foreign secretary but his refusal to go along with Nehru with his emphasis on heavy industrialization and a pro-Soviet foreign policy estranged him. His sword is his pen.

His first book, "Our India," is the all-time best seller in India with sales approaching a million copies. Now there is a flurry of articles, pamphlets and books. His philosophy today is a mélange

of Sen. Henry Jackson, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, and Willy Brandt on international affairs and Mahatma Gandhi on village development—which puts him against the "dictator."

Mrs. Gandhi, he says, has "smashed the Constitution. The discipline of fear which is now what we have is deceptive. It deprives those in authority of knowledge of the extent of dissatisfaction among the people and of dissent from official policies. It is a prescription for popular alienation which may take the form of a word or a look, a sign—even silence. It cannot be suppressed. . . . In such a setting, what is the role of the liberal democrat? It is, in my view, to eschew romanticism on the one hand and craven fear on the other. He should endeavor, to whatever little extent may be possible within the limits of legality, to assert the rights of the citizen and to seek to expand the bounds of freedom, for in such a climate even normal calm and courage have a therapeutic value. At the same time the liberal will accept the need for a measure of self-discipline. He will endeavor to address those in authority in the spirit of the Russian proverb: 'The yes-man is your enemy, but your friend will argue with you.'"

This low-profile advice comes after a period of hectic political activity in which he joined J.P. Narayan, Mrs. Gandhi's most threatening opponent, in the battle of Patna. "What the capital of Bihar witnessed on that day, Nov. 4, 1974, was a massive show of armed might never witnessed before even during the most repressive phases of the British Raj."

It was a battle that provoked Mrs. Gandhi's sweeping suspension of civil liberties in India. J.P., as he is called, was arrested, jailed, and then released as his health deteriorated seriously. He is now living in Bombay spending three

days out of seven in a hospital on a kidney machine. Yet to a visitor the old Gandhian view of this great man is still evident.

"After the first arrests [he estimates that there are still 100,000 in jail] the feeling was one of fear. Now that fear is going. I'm not saying there's a people's movement going on, but it is not wrong to see that the people are with me rather than her. This will become clearer as the fear decreases. . . . If normal conditions were restored I could carry the vast majority of people."

J.P., 41 as he is, does not believe he will live to see the end of Mrs. Gandhi's dictatorship. The opposition, however, "will ripen in time," he argues. "Maybe it will take four to five years." And then? He sees either the possibility of food riots, followed by a police and army crackdown, followed by an army revolt as one scenario. Or more hopefully he thinks that if the other great Mahatma Gandhi leader Vinoba Bhave were to take public issue with Mrs. Gandhi, it would be difficult for her, given his enormous spiritual hold over the Indian masses, to take him head on.

'She May Change'

Bhave, Mahatma Gandhi's official successor, is more spiritual, less political than J.P. and refused at the time of the Patna campaign to back J.P. Now, however, J.P. says, "he is becoming disillusioned. And he could well decide to use his influence to persuade her of her folly."

J.P. living with the hope of keeping the channels of communication open. He continues to write to Mrs. Gandhi whom he has long regarded as his daughter—the old family friendship is not quite dead. And he still maintains that "she may in her own interests change back to normalcy."

Look Away, Dixie Land

By Anthony Lewis

It bluntness: If the Democrats want to win in the South, they're going to have to take account of Carter.

Not that every Southerner loves the former Georgia governor; you can hear cracks about his hairstyle and his smile down here. But he has unquestionably aroused a sense of regional pride. Most important, Southern Democrats, who have wanted for years to get back into the political mainstream, see him as a symbol of the party's willingness to accept a Southerner.

Looks Better

Every time a Northern liberal pronounces Carter unacceptable, or a commentator says something condescending about him, he looks a little better down here. That is why some respected Southern editors believe that the Democrats will be winning the South off if they deny Carter the nomination in a broken convention. Claude Sitton, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, puts it:

"If Carter begins to slip in the primaries, that is one thing. But if he continues to show strength, and then Hubert Humphrey and Joe Rauh and folks like that cut him out, the South will tell them to go to hell."

Carter, as the nominee, would by no means be assured of carrying some Southern states. But he would probably have a better chance than other Democratic possibilities. Henry Jackson, who first contested North Carolina and then stopped campaigning here, perhaps to avoid humiliation, got 4 per cent of the votes in the primary. Resentment at denial of the nomination to Carter would make it even harder for others.

Some Northern Democrats who understandably did not take Carter seriously at first now feel that the phenomenon of his primary victories requires at least a gesture. There is talk, for example, that he is assured of the vice-presidential nomination.

Paradigm Mehta, a maverick intellectual like Narayan, Ray and Masani, is a man within rather than without. For he represents India's employers at the International Labor Organization and is the chief economic adviser to Tata Industries. Tata is India's largest firm with a turnover of more than \$1 billion a year, making trucks, chemicals, textiles and nuclear power stations.

Although a part of the industrial establishment in this sense, Mehta is a militant opponent of the fetish with industrialization that pervades not just the capitalist world in which he moves but the Soviet type development ideas of Mrs. Gandhi and her father before her. "I don't think we have to go through this dirty process of capital accumulation in the industrial sector," he says. "We have to put agriculture first. There are countries where this has been done and the redistribution of land, income and wealth laid the foundations for mass prosperity—Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. So we need water from tube-wells and minor irrigation works on the one hand and the flow of basic consumer goods at reasonable prices to the countryside on the other."

And he calls for a drastic cut in state expenditures on subsidizing inefficient steel plants, on atomic energy and on defense expenditure. If this is not done, he prophesies mass unemployment and inflation of an ever worsening dimension. But if it is done, India will have no food shortage, a thriving rural-based economy, indeed in 35 years time it may even face a labor shortage.

In 1924, E.M. Forster wrote of India as "swelling here, shrinking there, like some low but indestructible form of life." Not a pleasant image, but a fair one for then and now. Yet if Mrs. Gandhi would listen to India's own children, it could be, in not too long a time, very different.

But if Carter goes on winning primaries, such a gesture is not likely to satisfy the New South. It is still a big if, of course. Carter must show that he can beat tough opposition in a Northern industrial state such as Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan. He must still satisfy thoughtful people about his inner beliefs and values. But Democratic professionals know that they have to take him seriously—him and his region. This year the South cannot be either written off or taken for granted.

A recent column (HFT, March 16) in this space underestimated Richard Nixon, and a correction is in order. In the course of answering questions in a white-tapping lawsuit, Nixon described Princeton University as "one of the smaller of the Ivy League colleges and a very good one, too. After Woodrow Wilson made it that way, even though he never attended." The column described this display of irrelevant learning as vintage Nixon. In fact, it was not only irrelevant but wrong. Woodrow Wilson was an undergraduate at Princeton and received his B.A. degree there in 1879.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

But you never would have known any of this judging by either the rhetoric of the speech or the reaction. Mr. Kissinger opened by praising some hard-line Texans for whom he feels a special respect. In denouncing Texas hawkishness, he used the word "strong" with a frequency that suggested it was the verb "to be." And he could not resist using the presence of the press to issue a wholly unnecessary warning to the Russians that détente would not work if the Texans were allowed to move deeper in Africa.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Not uncharitably the local audience took what was in effect a plea for peace as though it mirrored their own hard-line views. Mr. Kissinger was applauded only when he delivered his warning against Cuba. All the headlines, local and national, centered around the way the feeling that Mr. Kissinger is so adept in covering his tracks, so much of a closet dove, so seduced by the corrupt idea of sending messages to Moscow through the headline writers, that his deeper views are getting through only dimly if at all.

Kissinger Viewed as Closet Dove

By Joseph Kraft

DALLAS—Twice during his visit here in Dallas, Henry Kissinger was asked questions about détente. After jokingly pointing out that he had not used the word first, he then launched into a passionate defense of the détente policy.

Those endorsements expressed the true purpose of the series of speeches the secretary of state has been making across the U.S. heartland. He is trying to organize opinion behind a policy for dealing with the Soviet Union which is now being resisted by both a balky President and the hawks in both parties. But Mr. Kissinger, though an enormous success personally, is so skillful at saying what people want to hear and so prone to use the press for short-term signaling purposes that he drowns out his deeper message.

In essence the speech here in Dallas was a big plea for a new arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union. The secretary of state pointed out that the United States and the Soviet Union each had so many nuclear weapons that neither side could gain "a decisive or politically significant margin of superiority." He cited the record to show that each advance achieved by one side was speedily made up by the other. He concluded, with all the force of his command, that the only sensible course was to put a cap on the competition in nuclear weapons. He said that "the probable outcome of each succeeding round of the strategic arms race will be the restoration of equilibrium at a higher and costlier level of forces, and probably with less political stability."

Futile Race

Apart from the fact that containing the nuclear arms race would be futile in itself, Mr. Kissinger added two other reasons for going through with an arms agreement with the Soviet Union. First, in times that were refreshingly novel for him, he cited the moral case. He said: "We must not become so obsessed with power alone that we neglect our ultimate political and moral responsibilities."

The second reason was that, by putting a cap on the nuclear arms race, the United States would have the resources to develop the conventional forces necessary to meet the true security

Spain's Military Dissidents Deny Plans to Oust Regime

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, March 25.—Dissident Spanish armed forces officers denied today that they were planning a military coup to overthrow the government but they said they would consider "military intervention" if asked by "all the political forces of the real Spain."

In an underground statement, the illegal Democratic Military Union (UMD), denied reports that it had given King Juan Carlos two months to bring democracy to Spain.

"The UMD understands perfectly well that with the political and military reality of the country neither democratization nor an overthrow of the state can be carried out in two months," the UMD statement said. It added that young officers would never initiate any action unilaterally without civilian approval first.

The government has charged that the UMD is a small group of subversives with no real power in the armed forces. Nine UMD leaders were tried by court-martial earlier this month and sentenced to prison terms ranging from 3 to 5 years.

King Plans Tour

Meanwhile, government officials said that King Juan Carlos will tour the southern Andalusian region next week.

The projected trip to Seville, Cordoba and other towns will be the King's second official trip to the provinces since the beginning of his reign four months ago.

The King visited the eastern region of Catalonia last month, drawing large crowds and making several speeches in which he promised democratic reform. The officials said that his six-day tour of the Andalusian provinces—which are among Spain's poorest and are hard hit by unemployment and a drop in tourism—will begin Monday.

Spain's underground political parties of the center and the left, meanwhile, continued negotiations aimed at forming a broad coalition ranging from Christian Democrats to Socialists, Communists and Maoists.

Political sources said that talks for a merger of the Communist-led Democratic Junta and the Socialist and Christian Democratic-dominated Democratic Platform had run into some difficulty and that agreement may not be reached before the weekend.

In Barcelona, about 3,000 med-

ical students of Barcelona University demonstrated today in the streets demanding construction of a new hospital and better study conditions in their faculty, student sources said.

In an unrelated incident, the government ordered Princess Maria Teresa de Borbon Parma, a sister of exiled Prince Carlos Hugo, to leave the country. She had come to Spain to lobby for her brother, who is a pretender to the throne now held by Juan Carlos.

A spokesman for the Carlist party, which backs Prince Carlos Hugo, said that the princess refused to obey the order to leave.

EEC Sees Drop In Jobless Rate

BRUSSELS, March 25 (AP).—The latest unemployment figures for the nine-nation European Economic Community confirm a tendency of general decline in the rate of unemployment, a spokesman for the Executive Commission said today.

Although the total number of unemployed in the Common Market remains high at 5,567,270, it is down from last month's 5,890,110. A year ago 4,353,630 persons were out of jobs.

The seasonally adjusted figures supplied by the commission show also that the jobless rate has declined somewhat in six of the nine countries—Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg and Denmark. There was a slight increase in the Netherlands and Ireland and no change in West Germany.

Bavarians on Great Wolf Hunt After a 4-Year-Old Boy Is Nipped

BONN, March 25 (UPI).—What police called the greatest wolf hunt to take place in 160 years is under way in the Bavarian forest. About 330 policemen, game wardens and volunteer hunters are searching for wolves who escaped from an enclosure in a national park preserve in the Bavarian forest Jan. 28.

Authorities had banned hunting the wolves until one nipped a 4-year-old boy as he was playing in a meadow Sunday on the edge of the forest.

The wolf then grabbed the boy's pants and pulled, but a 13-year-old boy grabbed the child and won the tug of war. He was aided by an 11-year-old friend, who hit the wolf with a stick and beat him off.

The attack—playful or not—ended the hunting ban, which had been imposed at the request of conservationists. Bavarian Interior Minister Bruno Merk called out the state police, saying, "The safety of the people comes before experiments advocated by students of animal psychology."

Originally, eight wolves escaped from the park enclosure when a blizzard damaged a fence. Hunters killed two before the hunting ban was issued. A third was shot by a forest ranger Sunday night and a fourth, who had crossed the border into Austria, was shot by a hunter last night.

The national park is near Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where there is a ban on shooting wolves. It was thought some of the wolves might have crossed the border to safety.

Animal authorities such as Nobel Prize winner Konrad Lorenz and Bernhard Grzimek, the former Frankfurt Zoo director, were under attack for pleading for the hunting ban. "There has been no scientifically proven case of a wolf ever attacking anyone," Mr. Lorenz said.

Raid in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, March 25 (UPI).—More than a dozen hungry wolves came down from the Macedonian mountains at Djedjela in southeastern Yugoslavia and mangled 60 sheep, 15 cows and a number of horses and donkeys. Hunters chased the wolves, killing two of them.

Body Found in Chimney

BRADFORD, England, March 25 (Reuters).—A cat-burglar died when he became stuck in the chimney of an office building six years ago, an inquest was told here yesterday. The body of James Scott-Hall was recently discovered by workmen repairing the chimney.

UN Western Sahara Trip

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 25 (Reuters).—The UN special representative for Western Sahara, Olof Rydbeck, will begin a tour Sunday of the four countries involved in the dispute, Spain, Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania.

Soviet Official Disputes Ford

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP).—The Soviet leadership does not agree with President Ford, George Washington or the ancient Latin proverb that says: "If you want peace, then prepare for war."

Georgi Arbatov, head of the U.S.A. Institute here, said this Tuesday in a discussion of détente and Soviet foreign relations on national television.

Speaking about the step-up in anti-détente rhetoric during the U.S. presidential campaign, Mr. Arbatov said U.S. political figures seem to have "forgotten" about the progress and goals both countries have made in an effort to maintain peace.

"For instance, in a recent speech, President Ford referred to

the very wise advice of one of America's founders, George Washington, who said: 'To be ready for war is one of the most efficient ways of maintaining peace.'"

Actually, he said, the phrase originates from an ancient Latin proverb, "If you want peace, then prepare for war." He added:

"The history of the past few decades has clearly shown how essentially mistaken this is. Preparing wholeheartedly for war can make war inevitable." Referring to Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the recent party congress, he said this country believes, "If you want peace, you should fight for peace."

U.S. Increases Deficit Estimate

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—The federal budget deficit may total \$76.9 billion for this fiscal year and \$44.6 billion for the next fiscal year, an increase over earlier estimates, the Ford administration said yesterday.

The administration previously estimated deficits of \$76 billion for this year and \$43 billion for next year. This year's deficit will be the highest in history, eclipsing a high of \$64.9 billion in 1943.

The new estimates were sent by the Office of Management and Budget to Congress. The OMB said that the increases were "nearly all . . . from congressional action," especially the congressional override of President Ford's veto of the labor, health, education and welfare appropriation.

BRINDISI - PATRAS
Italy - Greece Car Ferries

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 480 0000, PARIS 78 00 00, GENEVA 80 00 00, NEW YORK 212 693 0000, MILAN 02 58 00 00, ROME 06 47 00 00, NAPLES 081 23 00 00, ATHENS 01 52 00 00, ZURICH 01 26 00 00.

EGNATIA - APPIA - POSEIDONIA

Fins at a Helsinki market on first day of strike.

Fins Empty the Marketplaces As Food Workers Begin Strike

HELSINKI, March 25 (UPI).—Fins stocked up with as much food as they could find today as 40,000 food industry workers brought production to a halt with a strike.

Lines formed at outdoor markets throughout the country where farmers could sell some of their products directly to the public. Supermarket managers reported a run on milk, bread and meat, with some areas of the country already reporting shortages. Store managers had estimated before the strike that they had fresh food supplies for one or two weeks but shelves were already being emptied.

The Communist-led union shut down dairies, mills, slaughterhouses, and meat and sausage factories, as well as the beer and cigarette industries.

The union, which is undergoing an internal political power struggle between the majority Communists and the Social Democrats, wants increases above the general agreements negotiated by unions and the government earlier this year.

The farmers' union instructed dairies to collect milk from producers and at least keep the fat.

But the Valio Cooperative Dairy said farmers would have to destroy 500,000 gallons of milk daily, and that if the strike lasted for many days they would have to destroy up to 2 million gallons daily.

Matters could be made worse tomorrow, when 4,000 harbor workers plan to go on strike, thus shutting off the major source of imported food products.

The food industry workers have promised to supply hospitals and old-age homes, but schoolchildren will have to take food to school once frozen food supplies run out.

Reaction to Giscard Speech on Party Lines

By James Goldborough

PARIS, March 25 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's organization of the majority at night was applauded by allists while the left condemned his nationwide televised speech. Leftist labor unions announced an imminent offensive against government and business.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's nomination of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac as the leader of all the titles in the presidential majority was interpreted as a move to tie the majority and prepare for the coming municipal and legislative elections, after the vote showing in the county elections this month.

"Directed by Mr. Chirac," Le Monde said, "the majority will offer its own unified plan to oppose the common program of the R. France-Soir said that the one gave priority to the Gaullist party over both the centrist and Independent Republican within the majority.

The left, meanwhile, dismissed the presidential message—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's first political talk in almost four months—as the death throes of bourgeois permanent in France.

Tragic, L'Espresso said. Communist labor leader Georges Seguy announced that his union was preparing "a national blow to break the vise being clamped on us by the government and industry." Mr. Seguy said, "The right, almost hibernating tone of the President last night shows that the bourgeois power structure is worried."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's half-hour talk was designed to end the discontent within the majority over his performance as president. But while Mr. Seguy called "L'Espresso," Gaullist party spokesman Lucien Neuwirth praised the President's new style as sober and realistic.

Gaullist party chairman André Bord added, "It was the language we were hoping for."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's promotion of the Prime Minister to recall "coordinator" of the majority was seen as an attempt not only to forge a common front for the coming elections but also

to keep in line those Gaullists who have been criticizing the government and its planned reforms.

Less Satisfaction

But the satisfaction was noticeably less among the other parties of the majority. The centrist, reformer and Giscardist groups today had little to say about the changes, apart from occasional comments that the new move could spell the end of reformism.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said last night that "there can be no question" of renouncing the reforms. Many commentators pointed out today, however, that many of the reforms now risked being drastically watered down.

The left dismissed the speech as inadequate. "A speech cannot change the errors of policy," said Socialist leader François Mitterrand. "I felt I was watch-

Spanish Summer Time

MADRID, March 25 (AP).—Spain will set clocks forward one hour at midnight Saturday, returning to summer time. Spanish time will then be two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

Paris Newspaper Le Monde Hits Back at a Critical Book

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, March 25 (NYT).—Le Monde, France's most serious daily newspaper, has started making news about itself. A book attacking the paper for persistent leftist bias and distortion has just appeared, and Le Monde replied with a front-page denunciation of the author, headed "To the Readers."

The book, "Le Monde Tel Qu'il Est" (Le Monde, As It Is), was written by Michel Legris. Le Monde said the publication "echoed the permanent campaign led in certain circles to discredit a newspaper whose independence, now as before, obviously does not suit everybody."

It was the eruption of an issue that had been brewing just below the surface of French political society for years. Until now, however, scarcely any prominent Frenchman ventured to voice publicly the criticisms that have been spreading in private.

Ideological Issues

The paper's editors have consistently denied that the paper has a point of view and have insisted that each senior writer is free to report as he sees fit. A veteran staff member, who asked not to be identified, said, however, that there has been a marked change in recent years as younger reporters with strong leftist sympathies have been moving up to take over from the post-war team.

Readers in France tend to be aware of Le Monde's favor for the left in ideological issues and for the French Foreign Ministry in international affairs and to discount a substantial degree of it.

According to Mr. Legris, who worked for the paper for 17 years, its editor, Jacques Fauvet, sought to prevent publication of the book by threatening to refuse reviews in Le Monde to all books from any house that brought it out. The threat was no official confirmation but was corroborated second hand by staff members at Flon, which published Mr. Legris's book.

Mr. Legris and staff members said that even Flon hesitated but took the plunge when Gérard de Villiers, a successful author of spy thrillers and Flon's biggest money-maker, insisted that the book be published.

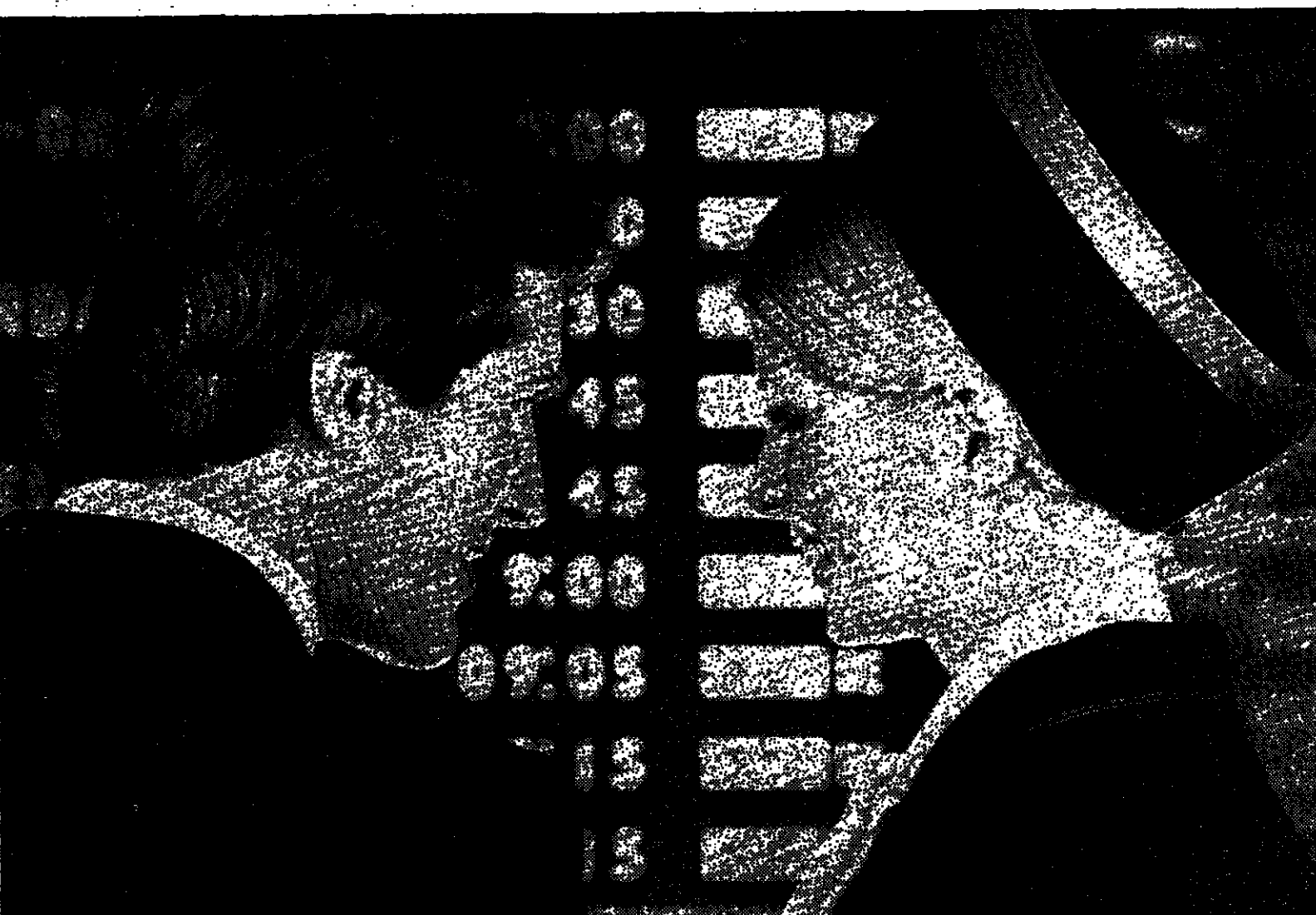
The notice, an inside-page article and a "communiqué" from the paper's journalists' union appeared on Tuesday.

In his book, which was checked by two lawyers who removed anything they thought might give grounds for a suit, Mr. Legris named only two persons at Le Monde: Mr. Fauvet and André Fontaine, the co-editor. Mr. Legris said, however, that the gradual, insidious, subtle and subversive transformation of the paper from an "honest newspaper" under its founder, Hubert Beuve-Méry, into a "puppet-Tartuffe." Mollère's Tartuffe is the very incarnation of self-serving hypocrisy.

Pope Sees Cuban Envoy

VATICAN CITY, March 25 (AP).—The new ambassador from Cuba presented his credentials to Pope Paul VI today. Jose Fortunado Valero replaces Louis Amado Blanco, who died last year.

Two little words will get you anywhere.



'British Airways.'
From London, we fly direct to more places, in more countries, more often than any other airline.

- Only British Airways links an unrivalled 67 airports in Europe.
- Only British Airways flies direct from London to 11 North American cities.
- Only British Airways flies 747's daily to Jo'burg via Nairobi. And takes off 24 times a week to the Far East.
- So book yourself into the good hands of British Airways and you'll find the world is your oyster.



British airways

Worldwide you'll be in good hands

Gold Auctions Start in May, Banker Says

IMF Sales Expected About Every 6 Weeks

ZURICH, March 25 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Fund is expected to auction gold every six weeks beginning in May, Walter Frey, one of the general directors of Swiss Bank Corp., said today.

Between 800,000 and 700,000 ounces of gold may be sold at each of the auctions, he noted. Some 25 million ounces of IMF-held gold is to be sold through a new trust fund, which has not yet been formally created. The trust fund is to use the "profits" on the gold sales to help finance low-interest credits to poorer nations.

Mr. Frey said that IMF officials had been in touch with market experts, seeking information that could allow the monetary agency to chart out a course for the gold sales. He said the IMF apparently had been receptive to suggestions that it hold these sales more frequently than once every 12 weeks it had originally contemplated.

The banker also said that the IMF officials had been advised at if more frequent auctions were undertaken, the amount could be reduced accordingly.

Gold specialists here believe that the market can absorb the IMF sales without stumbling.

The Swiss National Bank may participate in the auctions if it is able to find a buyer for the gold. The IMF is not a member of the SNB, but is not bound by the rules that would prevent central banks of member countries from selling direct part in the sales, however. It is assumed that if the SNB does bid, it would find ways to do so. One way could be through the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements (BIS), which could buy on its own account and subsequently sell to one of the central banks.

Mr. Frey said that South Africa, which sells about all of its output, would balance-of-payments reasons, likely would put 740 to 750 tons on the market in 1976, compared with about 700 tons last year.

He said that Soviet sales were hard to predict, though one could expect increased sales because of higher output. Last year, he said, Russian gold sales totaled between 75 and 100 tons. Estimates of Russian sales vary substantially and a gold specialist at Swiss Credit Bank estimated them to be between 140 and 150 tons.

In Washington, IMF sources said that "no decisions have yet been taken" on the timing of the gold auctions and the amounts to be offered.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

British Steel Gets EEC Loan

A loan of \$150 million to British Steel Corp. (BSC) has been approved by the Common Market Commission to help finance a major investment program at BSC's Redcar and South Teesside plants. It is the largest loan ever granted under the auspices of the European Coal and Steel Community treaty. The loan will be paid out in installments as the project progresses and the terms of each installment will depend on market conditions at the time. The Redcar-South Teesside steel-making complex is one of the largest and most important steel projects currently being undertaken in the EEC, the commission notes. Once completed, it will have a raw-steel capacity of five million metric tons annually and be one of the most modern steel-making centers in the EEC. The commission also approved a \$15 million loan to the National Coal Board to help finance construction of a new mine in Yorkshire.

W. Germans Cautious on Investment

West German companies are expected to raise their domestic investment in 1976 by 2 to 3 percent while foreign investments will probably stay unchanged, Commerzbank says in its latest economic review. The bank says the firms are treating future investments with caution since capacity use, at around 80 percent, is still below normal and profits are the lowest for some time. Rising costs reduce an average 5 to 6 percent increase in investment spending to a "real" 2 to 3 percent. The sectors which will lift their investments most are the machinery, motor and electrical technology industries, but

no rises are foreseen in the energy and construction sectors, it adds.

J. Lyons Plans Rights Issue

J. Lyons & Co. plans to raise about \$10.5 million through a rights issue of shares at a price of 105 pence a share. The company, which has interests in restaurants, hotels, food products, and property, says it is well placed to benefit from the upturn in British consumer spending which will occur as the nation emerges from its current recession. Lyons also plans to extend voting rights to all its shares and predicted a higher pre-tax profit before exceptional items for its current 1976 fiscal year. The new shares will be allotted on the basis of one new share for every three ordinary shares. Lyons also proposed to compensate voting shareholders for the scheduled dilution of their voting power as a result of the enfranchisement of the non-voting shares, by issuing them one free new ordinary share for every 10 shares of stock with voting power.

American Can Seeking Reduction

American Can Co. is seeking to acquire U.S. Reduction Co. through an exchange of 0.7 of a share of American Can stock for each of the about 1.8 million outstanding shares of U.S. Reduction. This would make the transaction worth about \$45 million. The merger is subject to completion of the merger agreement and formal approval by shareholders of U.S. Reduction. Its directors have approved the bid and holders of about 52 percent of the outstanding common stock have already agreed to vote in favor of the merger.

Air Stream Changes to Zodiac Position Cited

Theories Abound on Poor Crop Prospects

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP-DJ).—Long-range weather watchers say there are reasons to be pessimistic about crop prospects this year.

Important weather-moving air streams have moved off the generally beneficial paths of five or six years ago, says one group of theorists. Barry Schilit, president of Weather Trends Inc., a New York consulting company, says this indicates reduced crop production here and another very bad year in the Soviet Union.

Others, who subscribe to cyclical drought theories, contend that whether one believes droughts occur about every 20 years, every 10 years or every other year, the numbers are due to come up this year. Similarly, adherents to sunspot theories say that the solar storms are tapering again, just as they did before major droughts in the past.

And Jack Ferrine, a Californian who draws his analyses from the zodiac, warns that "Mars, Mercury and Venus are moving to slight degrees Libra, which is square to some very sensitive points (and thus unfavorable) on our charts." His predictions include poor Midwestern planting weather next month, widespread crop loss in July and August,

followed by a premature and devastating September frost.

Others who expect weather to trim U.S. crop production this year say their forecasts are not that specific. A major drought occurs after subnormal moisture levels have been depleted over a long time and there is insufficient rainfall to support crops. That was happening in the southern Great Plains and the Western corn belt from last summer until four to six weeks ago when intermittent showers stayed the decline in subnormal moisture.

It will take normal rainfall in the western U.S. corn belt and slightly more than that in much of the Southwest to revive crops, says Louis Thompson, associate dean of agriculture at Iowa State University, who has been charting weather patterns since 1952.

"I'm not altogether pessimistic," he adds, "even though we're in a period more vulnerable to drought. Weather patterns have greatly improved in the past month and the normal storm tracks we need across Kansas and Oklahoma could be just beginning."

Scientists at the Center for Climate and Environmental Assessment at the University of Missouri estimate 7 1/2 inches of rain is needed by mid-May to salvage some of the worst Kansas fields. They gauge farmers' chances of getting it at 20 to 40 percent. "It's hard to call it closer," says James McQuigg, center director. "The hundred years or more of weather data we have to draw upon shows that major droughts tend to come about 20 years apart, in the middle years of the odd decades and for more than one year," he says. "The heck of it is, we can see the correlation but not the cause. And the periods vary, so that we

can feel what seems probable, but we can't predict it positively."

Mr. Schilit, however, says that "a problem with most cycle experts and a few climatologists is that in a double cycle minimum like we're presently in, they remember 1934-36 and 1954-56, when there were also minimums and some very bad droughts. This time there are extenuating circumstances; the northern oceans have cooled off significantly in the past decade."

The cooling, he explains, has set up a pattern of five ridges, or mountains, of air across the northern hemisphere instead of the three that coexisted with the earlier severe droughts. The resulting change in air flowing around those ridges keeps more moisture out of the Soviet Union than the United States, he says. Mr. Schilit predicts U.S. winter wheat and corn production will be below last year's record levels despite greater acreages of both crops. He also expects southern farmers to again plant more soybeans and less cotton than they have indicated they intend to. Last year, they switched to soybeans because of price differences between the two crops. But this year, he says, it will be due to wet weather delaying the normal earlier cotton planting.

Lower Crop Forecast
MANHATTAN, Kan., March 25 (Reuters).—The Kansas Wheat Improvement Association said today it expects a 1976 winter wheat crop of 560 million bushels this year in the five major producing states, a drop of 256 million bushels from last year's record harvest.

The forecast is 100 million bushels lower than the prediction made by the Agriculture Department last December. The trade group said the region has suffered irreparable losses from drought and insect damage.

Danes Refuse Aid to Avert Ship Dispute

Collapse Seen Likely Of Maritime Fruit

COPENHAGEN, March 25 (AP-DJ).—The Danish Folketing (parliament) refused today to put up an extraordinary credit guarantee to avert the sequestering of a number of freighters owned by Maritime Fruit Carriers and which were built in Danish shipyards.

Shipping sources warned that the action by the Danish yards to seek security against losses on Maritime Fruit's debts totaling \$20 million could precipitate the collapse of the Israeli-U.S. firm.

British, Norwegian and Swedish interests have warned that if one Maritime Fruit creditor threatened, others would follow suit and the company was then bound to collapse. British and Norwegian banks and shipyards have large stakes in the survival of the firm, the sources said. They added that the company's entire fleet of 40 refrigerated freighters is currently under charter with Sweden's Selen Lines.

The Finance Committee of the Folketing turned down a request from the Ministry of Trade for an extraordinary credit guarantee to secure the Aalborg shipyards against any losses on the four ships it delivered to Maritime Fruit in the early 1970s.

A spokesman for the Danish shipbuilding credit foundation confirmed that one freighter—the Gladiola—is already under arrest in the port of Hamburg. He refused to say whether similar action was under way against the three other ships built by Aalborg. The foundation put up the credit for 80 percent of the price of the four freighters while Aalborg carried the risk on the remaining 20 percent.

[The Danish creditors of Maritime Fruit announced they intend to arrest a second ship currently in Rouen, France, Reuters reported.]

The finance committee had been asked to guarantee Aalborg against any losses. The guarantee would have paved the way for lifting the arrest of the Gladiola. Maritime disclosed earlier this year it was in default on \$23.5 million on debt repayment. Through complicated financing, chartering and lease-back arrangements, most of the risk in owning its fleet of tankers is held by banks and governments.

10-15% Rise Seen in Profits

NYSE Oil Stocks Sparkle As Investor Attitudes Shift

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP-DJ).—After trailing the stock market advance for much of this year, oil stocks have come alive. Most analysts are not too surprised. "They've been undervalued on a fundamental basis," says Kurt Wulff of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.

The oils lately have been helped by an increasing number of brokerage firm recommendations. "The stocks' prices have been more than discounting the problems, political and otherwise," and the focus is moving to the improvement in the current earnings picture, says Eugene Nowak of Rhyt Eastman Dillon, who recently completed a favorable analysis of the group.

But the stocks also have been benefiting from a replay, in miniature, of the early 1975 scramble for stocks, particularly by institutions. Big investors largely ignored oil and drug stocks in their buying spree during January and February. They also noticeably slowed their overall buying in the past month or so, partly, brokers say, because expectations had grown that the market would have a larger setback than it has experienced.

In the absence of such a "correction," and with the end of the quarterly reporting period approaching next week, some institutions with a steady flow of new investment funds have decided to move back into the market, brokers say, and seem to be centering their outlook on large companies whose stocks were left behind earlier.

At the end of last week, for example, with the Dow Jones industrial average at 779.85, or nearly 15 percent ahead of its year-end 1975 level, domestic oils were up less than 1 percent, international were up only about 5 percent and drugs were slightly below their 1975 levels, according to group indexes tracked by Mitchell, Hutchins Inc.

Today, in an otherwise dull market, the price of most oil stocks quoted on the New York Stock Exchange registered gains.

A likely increase in oil-industry earnings of 10 to 15 percent this year and further improvement next year are coming to the fore in appraisals of industry prospects as worries about the political climate for oil companies are receding.

EEC Fails to Adopt \$7 Level As Minimum Price for Oil

BRUSSELS, March 25 (AP-DJ).—The French today blocked a minimum safeguard price of \$7 a barrel for crude oil imports for the European community at a meeting here of the EEC's energy ministers.

This move was a severe blow to other EEC member nations who came to the talks confident that the principle of such a "floor price" had been agreed on at the last EEC summit meeting which took place in Rome in December.

The idea was to introduce a minimum selling price for oil which would protect the community against any future drop in the world oil price. But the French argued that if the price of oil should fall to \$6 a barrel—one dollar less than the proposed minimum selling price—it would cost the EEC some \$4 billion altogether. Specifically, France itself would have to foot an \$850-million bill.

Only Italy supported the French viewpoint during today's talks. The deadlock delays the setting up of a full EEC energy policy. There was some pessimism among the other EEC member countries about the reasons for the French objections to a minimum floor price.

The French minister, Michel D'Ornano, stressed he was in favor of the principle but remained critical of the mechanics of agreeing on an oil floor price. Today's meeting also failed to reach agreement about arrangements for the administration of an oil share-out if an emergency like the Arab boycott of the Netherlands should arise again.

Prices Ease On Big Board, Trade Slows

Analysts Cite Factors In Taking Profits

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP-DJ).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined along a broad front today, erasing more than half of yesterday's sharp gain.

The turnaround was attributed largely to profit-taking and investor caution ahead of the weekly banking figures, which often signal future trends in monetary policy and interest rates. After the market closed the Federal Reserve said the nation's money supply fell modestly in the latest statement week.

Some analysts also believed sentiment may have been dampened by a White House report that President Ford is studying contingency plans that he might use if Cuba engages in any new troop interventions.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 7.08 to 1,093.12 at 3 p.m. It was off 5.50 points.

Volume fell to 22.51 million shares from 32.61 million yesterday.

Xerox was down 1 7/8 to 60 1/8. Du Pont lost 3 1/8 to 148. Honeywell was off 3 1/2 to 48 1/4 and Kennecott Copper lost 1 1/4 to 34 5/8.

Oil stocks were active and mixed. Exxon was ahead 1/4 to 94. Tucco closed at 26 5/8, unchanged, as was Atlantic Richfield at 88. California Standard rose 1/8 to 33 7/8. Phillips gained 2 1/8 to 57. Getty fell 3 3/4 to 104 1/4 and Sohio was off 3/8 to 71 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The index lost 0.19 to 104.58. Options also edged with volume slowed to 47,138 contracts from 61,808 contracts a day earlier.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined, with losses topping gains, 461 to 94. Turnover amounted to 86,721 contracts, down from 117,567, contracts yesterday.

In Chicago, prices of farm futures dropped. Wheat was down as much as 9 cents a bushel. Sources said prices were affected by rain in the wheat belt. A confirmation by the Agriculture Department of ongoing wheat and corn sales negotiation with the Soviet Union brought early small gains but 54 p.m. trading was flat, ending a decline that continued until closing.

Paribas Profits Up Sharply; Commerzbank Lifts Payout

PARIS, March 25 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated group profits at Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas rose 41 percent to 438 million francs (about \$93 million) last year from 310 million francs in 1974, the holding company reported today.

Net earnings of the parent company alone totaled 154,983 million francs, up from 128,744 million in 1974.

Net earnings of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas rose 63 percent to 108.25 million francs from 63.17 million in 1974.

Commerzbank Gains
FRANKFURT, March 25 (AP-DJ).—Commerzbank reported today that consolidated net profits

rose 37 percent to 189.3 million deutsche marks last year from 138.3 million DM in 1974. The bank plans to increase the dividend to 9 DM per share from 8.5 paid in 1974.

Lucas Profits Climbed
LONDON, March 25 (Reuters).—West profits climbed 49.9 percent in the first half ended Jan. 31. Lucas Industries reported today. In the same period, sales rose 21.5 percent.

Earnings totaled \$9,925 million, up from \$6,864 million in the year-ago period. Sales rose to \$27.4 million from \$26.4 million. "All sections of our business contributed to the improvement," said Bernard Scott, chairman of the electrical and car-parts group.

We know your part of the world.

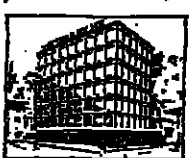
**PARIS
BEIRUT
NEW YORK**
(and other financial centers)

Wherever you do business, Trade Development Bank is at your service with a wide range of international banking facilities. Offices or representatives in most principal cities.

Trade Development Bank

Member of the Trade Development Bank Holding.
Assets: US\$ 2.6 billion. Total capital funds employed: in excess of US\$ 250 million.

Key Group offices:
Geneva: 2, place du Lac
96-98, rue du Rhône
Paris: 20, place Vendôme
London: 21, Aldermanbury
New York: Republic National Bank,
432 Fifth Avenue



Head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva

One of the world's great banks.

ContiCommodity Services

As a part of the Continental Trade Company Group, we draw from more than a century of experience in successful commodities trading. And because we deal exclusively in futures, we can devote 100% of our attention to the commodities market.

- On research capabilities: "Our top management in Chicago has made a commitment to have the best available. Their overall budget and the quality of people they have is testimony to that."
- On trading: "A speculator should trade only if he understands the risks and has the commensurate financial strength. A hedger should trade only to reduce his risk; to do this he must know and understand how 'futures' relate to his cash markets."
- On risk: "There's always risk involved in commodity trading. Our approach is to manage that risk for the customer with all of the resources at our disposal."
- On recommendations: "We make them only when we feel the potential for profit considerably outweighs the risk, and we avoid advising buying and selling too frequently."

For our latest
ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
Complete and return the coupon

Mail to: ContiCommodity Services Ltd.,
World Trade Centre, London, E13AA.
Telephone: 01-458 3232. Telex: 88 7438.

Please send your Economic Outlook.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Country: _____
Home phone _____ Bus. phone _____
[] Hedger [] Speculator INT 26-3

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



The Kingdom of Thailand

U.S. \$100,000,000

Five Year Term Loan

Provided by

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association Bank of Montreal Singapore Branch

Crocker National Bank Union Bank of Switzerland London Branch

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Standard Chartered Bank Limited

Bangkok Bank Limited Thai Farmers Bank Limited London Branch

Bankers Trust Company The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company

Chase Asia Ltd. Chemical Bank Citibank, N.A.

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG

Dresdner (South East Asia) Limited—Dresdner Bank Group The Mitsui Bank of California

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Arranged by

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

March, 1976

سواتی ایضاً

**Make the most of your
chances at the stock exchange:
with CONCENTRA**

1. The first step in the process of the development of the
 2.


<p><input type="checkbox"/> Purchase Order to Dresdner Bank AG Abt. Wertpapierberatung Gallusanlage 7-8 D-6 Frankfurt a.M. West-Germany</p> <p>I herewith request you to purchase for me CONCENTRA-Units for an amount of DM (please fill in amount) and to hold them in a separate account/under them to my address (delete as required).</p> <p><i>(Any remaining amount will be credited to an account to be opened in the name of the buyer with Dresdner Bank AG. Settlement documents will be sent to the buyer after acquisition of the Units by Dresdner Bank.)</i></p> <p>Purchase documents as defined by the German Investment</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Information Material! Please send me free of charge and without commitment information material on CONCENTRA.</p> <p>Name, first name (please use block letters)</p> <p>Address (street, code number, town, country)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Signature</th> <th>Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Institutions AG, including sales prospectus with all necessary information, may be obtained free of charge at all branches of Dresdner Bank AG (depository bank). Frankfurt a. M.: Bank für Handel und Industrie AG, Berlin (West): Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank AG, München: Westdeutsche AG, Bochum or directly from DIT, including in the offering price is a loading charge of 6%. The quarterly management fee is 0.025 percent of the net assets of the CONCENTRA bank receives the usual fee for the safe custody of the assets of the Fund as well as a quarterly remuneration of 0.01 percent of the net assets of the Fund.</td> <td>INT 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Signature	Date	Institutions AG, including sales prospectus with all necessary information, may be obtained free of charge at all branches of Dresdner Bank AG (depository bank). Frankfurt a. M.: Bank für Handel und Industrie AG, Berlin (West): Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank AG, München: Westdeutsche AG, Bochum or directly from DIT, including in the offering price is a loading charge of 6%. The quarterly management fee is 0.025 percent of the net assets of the CONCENTRA bank receives the usual fee for the safe custody of the assets of the Fund as well as a quarterly remuneration of 0.01 percent of the net assets of the Fund.	INT 3
Signature	Date				
Institutions AG, including sales prospectus with all necessary information, may be obtained free of charge at all branches of Dresdner Bank AG (depository bank). Frankfurt a. M.: Bank für Handel und Industrie AG, Berlin (West): Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank AG, München: Westdeutsche AG, Bochum or directly from DIT, including in the offering price is a loading charge of 6%. The quarterly management fee is 0.025 percent of the net assets of the CONCENTRA bank receives the usual fee for the safe custody of the assets of the Fund as well as a quarterly remuneration of 0.01 percent of the net assets of the Fund.	INT 3				

In the Federal Republic of Germany, CONCENTRA Units may be purchased at: Dresdner Bank AG, Bank für Handel und Industrie AG, Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank, Westfalentbank AG, or any other bank or savings bank. You can also contact the following CONCENTRA paying-agents.

Austria: Österreichische Länderbank - Creditanstalt-Bankverein **Belgium:** Banque Bruxelles Lambert - Société Générale de Banque - Kredietbank - Banque de Commerce - Crédit du Nord Belge - Banque Belge pour l'Industrie - Banque Bruegeois **France:** Banque Nationale de Paris **Ireland:** Bank of Ireland **Italy:** Banca Commerciale Italiana - Banca Nazionale del Lavoro - Credito Italiano - Banco di Roma - Banca Popolare di Novara - Banca Provinciale Lombarda **Luxembourg:** Banque Internationale à Luxembourg **Netherlands:** Algemene Bank Nederland - Bank Mees & Hope - Nederlandse Middestandenbank - Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

...mit uns eine Chance mehr!*

*... with us an added chance!

 Concentra

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

Gros, Thoeni Pace Triumph

Italy Wins Team Skiing Series

INTERMOUNTAIN, N.Y. (AP)—Italy, led by World Cup champions Gros and Thoeni, won the team championship at the Nations World Cup of Skiing.

The Italians, who qualified five men for the parallel, also earned points from Fausto Radici and Bruno Nockler, although neither got past the first round of 16.

Steinmark advanced past the first run by beating Nockler, who fell near the start.

Steinmark did not look back until the end of the race, when he glanced over his shoulder quickly, then looked back again, astonished when he found no one near him.

The Swede won the first run of each of his following races, first against Walter Tresch of Switzerland, then against Amplatz, in the semifinals and finally Gros.

Morero's victory came in a final against West Germany's Rudi Mittermaier, the World Cup champion and double gold medalist. Morero twisted around the 35 gates, 566 seconds ahead of Mittermaier in the first heat and Mittermaier could only gain

back .008 on the second run over the 320-meter course.

Morero said it was a nice way to finish the season. She said she would now return to Switzerland for some races, "but there, the races don't mean too much."

Monika Kaserer of Austria, who lost to Mittermaier in the semifinals, was third and Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein fourth.

Trailing the Italians was West Germany, with 68 points, followed by the United States, 59, Liechtenstein with 34, Sweden, 30, France with 28, Austria with 26 and Canada with 7.

Poor U.S. Finish

The United States—which qualified six skiers for the parallel, four women and two men—was unable to advance anyone past the quarterfinals. The women's team, however, picked up 26 points and the men's team had 16 on the final day of competition.

Gandy Nelson, an Olympic downhill bronze medalist and America's top hope in the parallel, ran into tough competition in Mittermaier in the quarterfinals and lost both runs. The top American man, Greg Jones, was matched against Gros in the quarterfinals. Jones won the first run by 201 seconds, but fell four gates from the finish in the second run, allowing Gros to advance.

Hartono in Semifinal

WEMBLEY, England, March 25 (AP)—Rudy Hartono, Indonesian badminton star who announced his retirement and then changed his mind, today moved into the semifinals of the all-England championships. Hartono beat Britain's Paul Whetnall, 15-5, 15-5, to reach the last four.

iants' Rigney Is Usually Ready for Anything

By Dave Anderson

A GRANDE, Ariz., March 25 (AP)—In the dais of the sun, a few of the San Francisco Giants were taking extra practice. Bill Rigney, the manager hired by the new owners, sat in the shade of the gray wooden dugout. He was now, and his hair is as gray as his Giant uniform. But as effervescent as ever, he was a second baseman he Giants in New York, he "own" as "the crickets" because he seldom stopped talking, as he watched his hit the batting cage, he was joking.

"The thing I like," he was saying, "is that the good players are taking extra hitting. I think players are more responsible now."

In the batting cage, Chris Speller, the shortstop, yelled, "Take that!" as one of his drives soared high over the leftfield fence.

"I only went to the ballpark one time when I wasn't ready," Rigney said. "We had an off day in New York on a Thursday and Dave Kool, he just died recently, took me over to New Jersey where he was going to buy a Pontiac from a dealer we knew. All the players knew him. He wasn't just a dealer, he was a good friend. We got there early in the afternoon and he had just come back from a trip to the Bahamas and he had brought some good whiskey with him. He told us we had to have a drink with him. I didn't drink much, a few beers, that's all, but to be polite, we had a taste. And hey, it was smooth. Pretty soon we had another and then we really got into it and the more we drank, the more the price came down on the Pontiac so we kept going. We got a hell of a deal, but we were really gone."

In the batting cage Bobby Murger, the outfielder, drilled a line drive over second base that narrowly missed one of the coaches.

"We got back to the Henry Hudson Hotel where we were staying," Rigney continued, "and we had a few more. Kool didn't care. He wasn't going to pitch for three days. I didn't figure to be playing either. I was the utility infielder then. The next morning when I woke up, my head was really pounding. I just sat in a cold shower but it didn't help much, then I took the subway up to the Polo Grounds and got into my uniform and sat facing my locker, not looking to either side, hoping nobody would notice me. Wes Westrum was on one side of me and I could feel him staring at me."

"What's the matter with you?" Wes said. "Are you all right or what?"

"Mind your own business," I told him. "I just put the right fingers down for the right pitches today because I don't want anything to go wrong."

"Just then I felt a hand on my shoulder. I knew the touch. Leo Durocher. 'You're the shortstop today,' Leo said. 'Buddy Kerr's father died.'"

"So there I am at shortstop, hoping nobody hits the ball to me. But in each of the first three innings, the first two guys up hit the ball to me. I even hit two triples that day. Westrum told me later, 'When you round second on that first triple, I thought your head was going to roll off.'"

Rigney's audience laughed. In a good friend. We got there early in the afternoon and he had just come back from a trip to the Bahamas and he had brought some good whiskey with him. He told us we had to have a drink with him. I didn't drink much, a few beers, that's all, but to be polite, we had a taste. And hey, it was smooth. Pretty soon we had another and then we really got into it and the more we drank, the more the price came down on the Pontiac so we kept going. We got a hell of a deal, but we were really gone."

In the batting cage, Gary Matthews, the outfielder, bounced a drive against the centerfield fence.

"I've had a few players who weren't always ready," Rigney was saying now, recalling his 12 seasons with the Giants, the California Angels and the Minnesota Twins as manager. "My favorite was Ryne Duren, who's reformed now and God bless him. But when I had him on the Angels, he ran with Art Fowler and Dan Osnick; that was a trio. One time we're in Boston at the old Fenway and there's a fire at 5 o'clock in the morning and I get dressed and get down to the lobby and there are the three of 'em all dressed up, smiling at me. 'I bet you're trying to figure out,' Fowler said, 'if we just came down or just came in.'"

Have Another

In the batting cage, Willie Montanez, the first baseman, pulled a pitch sharply down the rightfield line.

"The old Ryno, sometimes I'd call down to the bullpen for him but he'd tell me, 'Not this time, a lot happened last night.' With his wildness, I could never use him in a tight situation anyway. He needed a little room. But with Fowler's control, I saved him for the tight spots. I once brought him in with nobody out, the bases loaded and three balls and no strikes on the batter in the ninth inning. When he got to the mound, he told me, 'You're a little late, aren't you?' But he got us out of it."

"Ryno and Art roomed together. One night Ryno came in late and pounded on the door of Art's room. Gabe comes to the door and when he sees Ryno, he says, 'Get out of here! I'm sleeping and I need my sleep,' but Ryno keeps talking to him. Gabe hauls off and hits him a punch that knocks Ryno cold. Ryno was stretched out flat in the hallway and by now Fowler is out there and he drags Ryno into the room, undresses him, even puts Ryno's pajamas top on him and puts him to bed. The next morning, Ryno woke up and realized his jaw hurt and asked Art what happened."

"Don't worry about it," Art Fowler told him. "It's too long a story to bother you with."

"Ryno and Art roomed together. One night Ryno came in late and pounded on the door of Art's room. Gabe comes to the door and when he sees Ryno, he says, 'Get out of here! I'm sleeping and I need my sleep,' but Ryno keeps talking to him. Gabe hauls off and hits him a punch that knocks Ryno cold. Ryno was stretched out flat in the hallway and by now Fowler is out there and he drags Ryno into the room, undresses him, even puts Ryno's pajamas top on him and puts him to bed. The next morning, Ryno woke up and realized his jaw hurt and asked Art what happened."

"Don't worry about it," Art Fowler told him. "It's too long a story to bother you with."

Havlicek Rallies Celtics Past NBA Bulls

BOSTON, March 25 (UPI)—John Havlicek scored 12 of his 20 points in the third quarter last night to power the Boston Celtics past the Chicago Bulls, 94-87, in a National Basketball Association game.

The Bulls pulled ahead, 52-47, in the third quarter on a 10-2 opening surge, but Boston's Paul Silas sandwiched seven points, including a three-point play, around a basket by Chicago's Bob Love to tie it 54-54.

Boston then receded off the next eight points, two on a basket by Steve Kuberski and six by Havlicek, who hit three straight jumpers.

Tom Boerwinkle had 14 points and Love 17 for Chicago. Silas, who had 17 points, got into a tussle with Chicago's Jack Marin in the second quarter. The two were fighting for a rebound when Marin wrestled Silas to the ground. The fight was quickly broken up and each team was assessed a technical foul.

Sonics 135, Bucks 110

At Seattle, Talvin Skinner, starting for injured Leonard Gray, scored a career-high 28 points to lead the SuperSonics to their 10th straight home-court victory, a 135-110 decision over Milwaukee.

Skinner hit 13 of 17 field-goal shots and also stymied Bob Dandridge, who scored 18 points for the Bucks.

The victory moved the Sonics, playing before their seventh consecutive sellout crowd, into sole possession of second place in the Pacific Division, a half-game ahead of Los Angeles and a game ahead of Phoenix.

d Sox' Carbo, Cleon Jones White Sox in Batting Form

YORK, March 25 (UPI)—Yesterday's exhibition baseball game Carbo drove in three runs with a home run and a two-run homer, leading the American champion Boston Red Sox to a victory over the Houston Astros.

Cleon Jones and Bob Monroster players, each homer and a double as the White Sox scored a 6-1 over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Hisle's two-run double is the big blow of a five-run inning which carried the Sox to a 6-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox. B Joe Decker pitched three innings for the Twins. R Houston's two-run single by Atlanta error enabled Philadelphia Phillies to beat the Sox, 6-1.

Kansas City Royals beat the Rangers, 8-3, in a game which winds played game by balls. Outfielder first as Pete Lacoock drove in runs with two doubles in Chicago Cubs' 9-6 triumph at the San Diego Padres. The Cubs' fifth-inning homer of the San Francisco Giants 3-1 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Messersmith Fails To Find a Team

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI)—Andy Messersmith, the former Los Angeles Dodger pitcher who became a free agent recently, may not find it easy to get a team to meet his terms. The Cincinnati Reds have said they had rejected a \$1.5-million deal offered by his agent. The Reds said the proposal included a bonus and a four-year, no-cut contract.

"We have admiration for Messersmith's pitching ability," said Bob Howsam, the Reds' president, "but we have to operate our club on a sound basis. To sign him under those terms is poor business. No club in our industry can truly afford this and survive."



Phil Jackson gets in front of 76ers' Joe Bryant, commits a foul on the play to stop New Yorker's shot.



HOLD THAT MAN—Boston Red Sox pitchers Bill Lee, left, Luis Tiant, center, and Ferguson Jenkins tell the baserunners that they're taking lead off first base too quickly during a team practice session at Winter Haven, Fla. Other hurlers look on.



Expos' Jim Dwyer slides safely into second as throw by Dodgers' catcher Steve Yeager to Bill Russell was too late.

England at Loss for Solving Horseracing Money Woes

By Claude Richardson

LONDON, March 25 (Reuters).—British racehorse owners will have an extra £1 million (\$1,920,000) to race for this year but a financial crisis still looms over the flat racing season which opens tomorrow at Doncaster.

The additional sum from the Horserace Betting Levy Board takes its contribution to racing in 1976 to £9.2 million. From gambling receipts, about £20 million is ploughed back into the racing industry.

The latest financial picture of French racing, however, is gloomy. One of Britain's leading owners, to take his horse across the English Channel during the off season. His trainer, Scobie Breasley, followed him.

Tony Murray, sixth leading English jockey last year, announced recently that he would ride often in France this year. Further emigrations are rumored as inflation tightens its grip on English racing.

The impact of soaring costs and high taxation hits the little owners hardest, and they will benefit least from the increase in prize money, most of which goes to boost the purses for prestige races. There may be enforced retirements among small trainers operating in the poorer regions of the Midlands and North.

There are 12,000 horses in training in Britain, far too many for the prize money at stake.

To reduce the number of horses means reducing the number of races or the size of the fields, which in turn means a decrease in betting and therefore less money to be ploughed back into racing from the levy on gambling.

In the coming season there seems every prospect that some of Britain's biggest prizes may be taken away by the French. On last year's 3-year-old form, there are at least a dozen French 3-year-olds capable of battling lustily for the English classic races this season.

England's top two are unbeaten colts Wollow and Take Your Place, both quartered at the Newmarket stable of Henry Cecil and both owned by Italian Carlo d'Allesio. Cecil and d'Allesio were associated in the 2,000 Guineas victory of Boldenski last year.

The 2,000 Guineas on April 28 has the probability of a contest with Wollow, Manado and Matinowski, who respectively headed the English, French and Irish Free Handicaps.

The French will have an English challenger in their homeland four days later when Rose Bowl, England's top 3-year-old filly of last year, goes for the rich Prix Ganay at Longchamp.

Rose Bowl beat two older French horses, Alles France and Ramires, in the Champion Stakes at Newmarket last October and will bid to convert a large quantity of French francs to sterling.

A highlight of the English season will be the first racecourse appearance of Million, the 2-year-old Mill Reef colt for which Lady Beaverbrook paid a European sales record price of 263,000 guineas (\$440,000) last year. Trainer

Larouche Sets Mark

Youth Is Scoring Points For Penguins of NHL

PITTSBURGH, March 25 (UPI).—Pierre Larouche became the youngest player in the National Hockey League to score more than 100 points in a season and teammate Jean Pronovost registered his 50th goal this year as the Pittsburgh Penguins battled to a 5-5 tie with the Boston Bruins last night.

Pronovost also helped set up Syl Apps with 48 seconds left to pull out the tie.

Larouche, 20, scored his 100th point and 45th goal on a breakaway. Bobby Orr was previously the youngest player to score 100 points in a season, setting the record when he was 22. Larouche picked up his 101st point, at 9:35 in the third period, when he assisted on Rick Kehoe's 28th goal of the season.

Boston skated to a 3-1 lead midway through the second period before the Penguins charged back to take the lead on Pronovost's goal.

Red Wings 7, Caps 3

At Detroit, Michel Bergeron, the NHL's leading rookie goal scorer, scored his 31st and 32d before leaving the game with an eye injury as the Red Wings beat Washington, 7-3.

Bergeron was struck accidentally by Ace Bailey's third stick at 2:36 of the third period. The cut over the right eye required four stitches.

Washington's Bob Sirois also had to leave the game in the third period with a twisted left knee after being checked into the boards.

Sabres 7, Rangers 3

At Buffalo, N.Y., Jim Lorens started a three-goal rally within 2:12 of the final period as the Sabres defeated the Rangers, 7-3, to eliminate New York from the playoff picture for the first time in 10 years. Lorens, who has been used infrequently until recently and now has scored seven goals in the last seven games, broke a 2-2 tie on a 15-foot shot at 4:31 of the third period after a pass from Brian Spencer.

Less than 90 seconds later Danny Gare scored on a rebound to make it 4-3 and Spencer made it 5-3 at 6:36 on a rebound of a Lorens shot.

Maple Leafs 2, Canadiens 1

At Montreal, Dave Williams and Errol Thompson each scored power-play goals to lead Toronto to a 2-1 victory over Montreal behind the superb goaltending of former Canadian Wayne Thomas.

Thomas lost his shutout when Jacques Lemaire scored 18:44 off the final period while kneeling on the ice after being knocked off his feet by a Maple Leaf defenseman. The defeat marked the first time this season the Norris Division-leading Canadiens have lost two games in a row.

Kings 1, Islanders 1

At Inglewood, Calif., Marcel Dionne scored his 36th goal with 51 seconds left, to give the Kings a 1-1 tie with the New York Islanders. The deadlock left the third-place Kings a point behind Pittsburgh in the Norris Division. Both teams have six games left in their bid to capture the home-ice advantage in the Stanley Cup playoffs.

North Stars 4, Scouts 1

At Kansas City, Phil Gosselin scored two goals as Minnesota posted its sixth straight victory over the Scouts with a 4-1 triumph.

Flames 7, Black Hawks 2

At Chicago, Atlanta's Bill Clement scored a goal and assisted on three to lead the Flames to a 7-2 triumph over the Black Hawks.

Nastase Extended In Winning Match Against Rahim

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 25 (AP)—Romania's Tili Nastase faltered temporarily yesterday but regained his composure for a 6-4, 4-6, 6-4 victory over Haroon Rahim of Pakistan in the American Airlines tennis tournament.

Arthur Ashe defeated fellow-American Sherwood Stewart 6-4, 6-4; Cliff Richey downed fellow-American Harold Solomon, 6-4, 6-3; Cliff Drysdale of South Africa topped Australian Ross Case 6-4, 6-1; John Newcombe beat Kim Warwick 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, in an all-Australian match and Roscoe Tanner of the United States stopped New Zealander Oonny Parun, 6-4, 6-0.

Another Upset

BOSTON, March 25 (AP).—Seventh-seeded Marita Redondo was another upset victim, losing in the second round of a \$75,000 Virginia Slims women's indoor tennis tournament. Kerry Reid, an Australian, of the Boston Lobsters of World Team Tennis, beat the American 6-2, 6-4.

Redondo joined Chris Evert, Olga Morosova and Terry Holaday as seeded players who have been defeated in the early rounds.

Australia's Lesley Hunt defeated Francoise Durr of France, 6-3, 6-4, and Mima Jansovec of Yugoslavia beat American Mona Guentert, 6-0, 3-6, 6-3.

A Flyweight Defense

TOKYO, March 25 (Reuters).—World Boxing Council flyweight champion Miguel Canto of Mexico will defend his title against Japan's Susumu Hanagata in Mexico next month. Hanagata's manager has said.

Ali Wrestles With New Idea

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI).

—Muhammad Ali promised today to destroy Antonio (the Pelican) Inoki of Japan in their boxer-wrestler bout in Tokyo June 26, a possible \$10-million match—if it ever comes off.

The men met for the first time at a news conference called to publicize that match and a companion wrestler-bout at Shea Stadium in New York, sending Andre the Giant against either Jerry Quarry, Oscar Bonaville or Henry Clark before the crowd sees Ali-Inoki on closed-circuit television.

All gave Inoki the full treatment. First, he did not take away his attention from a magazine to meet Inoki. Then he shook hands and began shouting, as Inoki appeared startled, then stunned. Ali waved his arms, pounded the table, shadow-boxed, stripped off his shirt, an on-camped biops, glared and never stopped talking. "You the greatest, you gotta fall, I'll hit you so hard your relatives in Tokyo will feel it. I'll be champion of everything..."

As Ali grew louder, Inoki grew apprehensive, then puzzled, as he glanced at the crowd and saw that everyone else seemed to be enjoying it. Finally he realized that it was an act, and Inoki relaxed, then even began to counter-attack, although he knew he was outmatched.

Contest Bout Off

LONDON, March 25 (AP).—John Conteh, Britain's world light-heavyweight champion, has a broken hand and has postponed his World Boxing Council title defense against American Alvaro Lopez in Kampala, Uganda, it was announced today.

Conteh and Lopez originally were scheduled to fight in Kampala March 28. Then the contest was put back to April 11 because Lopez had a cold.

This is the second time Conteh has broken a bone in his hand since he became champion. Last August he hurt it in 10-round non-title bout against Willie Taylor in Seranion, Pa. That injury kept him out of the ring for the rest of the year. The fight with Lopez was to have been his first defense since he beat Lonnie Bennett at Wembley early last year.

Duran Defends in U.S.

ERIE, Pa., March 25 (UPI).—Lightweight champion Roberto Duran will defend his World Boxing Association title against Lou Spasaro May 9 at the Erie County Field House. It was announced yesterday. Duran is 42-1, including 41 knockouts, and Spasaro is 23-4.

